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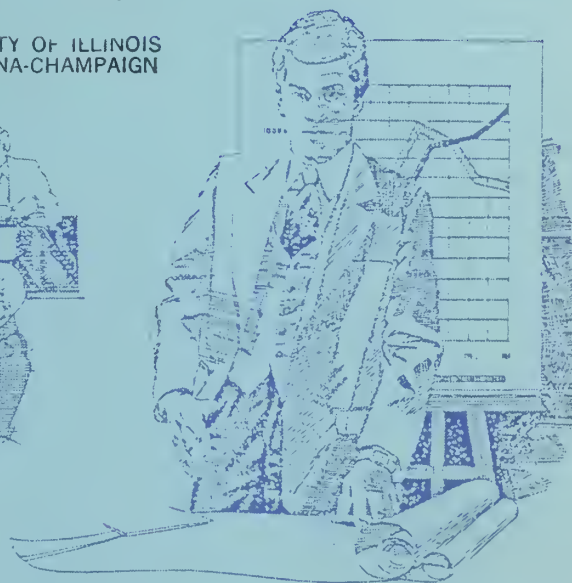
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN

FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

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VOLUME III

FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

Prepared by

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ILLINOIS
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CORRECTIONS

KENNETH L. MCGINNIS

Director

1301 Concordia Court / P. O. Box 19277 / Springfield, IL 62794-9277 / Phone (217) 522-2666

April 6, 1990

Honorable Members of the General Assembly
State House
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Members of the General Assembly:


This plan highlights the issues facing the Department of Corrections in fiscal year 1991. Once again, the single most overriding issue is the prison population and capacity crisis.

The prison system is growing at its fastest rate in history. Despite an aggressive building program, we cannot add enough prison beds to ensure the safety of the public, staff, and inmates.

We must boldly and swiftly address this issue.

I look forward to a dialogue on these important issues and hereby submit for your consideration the Department of Corrections' Human Services Plan for fiscal year 1991.

Sincerely,


Kenneth L. McGinnis
Director



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Agencies Participating in Human Services Planning

- Volume 1 Department of Children and Family Services*
One North Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62762
- Volume 2 Department Public Aid*
100 South Grand Avenue East
Springfield, Illinois 62762
- Volume 3 Department of Corrections*
Executive Office Building
1301 Concordia Court
Springfield, Illinois 62702
- Volume 4 Department of Rehabilitation Services*
623 East Adams
Springfield, Illinois 62705
- Volume 5 Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse*
100 West Randolph
Suite 5-600
Chicago, Illinois 60601
- Volume 6 Department on Aging*
421 East Capitol
Springfield, Illinois 62706
- Volume 7 Department of Public Health*
535 West Jefferson
Springfield, Illinois 62761
- Volume 8 Department of Employment Security*
910 South Michigan
14th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605
- Volume 9 Department of Commerce and Community Affairs
Division of Employment and Training Services
620 East Adams
Springfield, Illinois 62701

Agencies Participating in Human Services Planning (continued)

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| Volume 10 | Department of Human Rights
100 West Randolph Street
Suite 10-100
Chicago, Illinois 60601 |
| Volume 11 | Department of Veterans' Affairs
P.O. Box 5054
208 West Cook Street
Springfield, Illinois 62706 |
| Volume 12 | Formerly Commission on Delinquency Prevention
No longer available. Youth Services have
been consolidated in the Department of
Children and Family Services |
| Volume 13 | Division of Services for Crippled Children
University of Illinois
540 Iles Park Place
Springfield, Illinois 62718 |

Copies of individual plans may be obtained directly from each agency listed above.

*These agencies are mandated by Public Act 79-1035 to produce Human Services Plans.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

Section I

ISSUES

Fiscal Year 1991

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Addressing the Prison Crowding Crisis

ADDRESSING THE PRISON CROWDING CRISIS

Issue Definition:

The State faces a major challenge and must address the prison crowding issue. Illinois' prison population growth is surpassing the State's ability to increase capacity which is causing significant levels of crowding throughout the prison system.

Background:

One year ago prison population growth began an unprecedented acceleration which has not slowed. The prison population is currently growing by an average of 80 inmates per week. For the four years prior to fiscal year 1989 the average weekly population growth was only 20 inmates per week.

The cause of this unanticipated growth is due primarily to more admissions into the prison system. Court admissions in fiscal year 1990 are increasing at a rate of 34% compared to a 5% average for previous years. The key factor in this increase is the war on drugs and the subsequent increase in the number of drug offenders being sent to prison. Drug offenders have been the fastest growing segment of the prison population for the past several years. While drug offenders constitute only 15% of the prison population, they account for 38% of the increase in the prison population.

Supervision violator admissions are also increasing dramatically. These are releasees returned to prison for new criminal offenses or violating the rules of supervision. The number of violators returned to prison is related to the number of agents available to monitor, locate, and arrest violators.

Historically, about one-third of the supervision population is returned to prison every year. However, the layoff of approximately two-thirds of the state's parole agents in fiscal year 1988 resulted in a significant reduction in enforcement activity against releasees. As a result, the percentage of releasees returned to prison dropped 20%. As of May 1989, parole staffing was restored to pre-layoff levels.

With the return of these agents, the Department projects that the violation rate for releasees will return to historical levels, or approximately 33% of the parole population. This will result in a 65% increase in the number of releasees returned to the prison system. Experience in the first quarter of fiscal year 1990 supports this assumption.

Issue Analysis:

Illinois' inmate population will grow to alarming levels in the very near future, far outstripping the current system's planned capacity. The State faces a major challenge in addressing this crisis.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Addressing the Prison Crowding Crisis

Illinois is engaged in an aggressive building program to increase the capacity of the prison system. In the past session of the General Assembly, \$115 million was appropriated for the construction of three new prisons, one minimum security female institution, four work camps and a correctional facility in East St. Louis. The Department, however, will actually lose significant ground even while these beds are coming on-line due to the rate of the population growth and the long lead time associated with building new institutions.

Currently the Department's inmate population exceeds the prison system's rated capacity by nearly 3,000 inmates. Over the next four years the Department will open 5,315 new beds while at the same time adding 11,203 inmates, resulting in significantly increased crowding. As the table below shows, by June 30, 1995 there will be a need for 10,705 more prison beds.

Table 1
Comparison of Projection Population and
Planned Rated Capacity

<u>End of Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Projected Population</u>	<u>Planned Rated Capacity</u>	<u>Capacity Shortfall</u>
1989 (actual)	22,576	20,967	1,609
1990	26,300	22,640	3,660
1991	29,358	24,877	4,481
1992	31,560	26,282	5,278
1993	33,779	26,282	7,497
1994	35,653	26,282	9,371
1995	36,987	26,282	10,705

The Department's experience in the first half of fiscal year 1990 typifies the problem of population increases outpacing planned capacity increases. Despite opening 1,528 new beds, the disparity between capacity and prison population grew by 589 inmates because the prison population increased by nearly 2,200 in the same time period. This meant increased double-celling throughout the Department.

If current trends continue, Illinois will be in the same situation as a number of other states which have lost control of their prison system to the federal courts. This loss of control in other states has been expensive, causing federally-ordered prison building programs, massive early-release programs, and backed-up local jail populations. There are alternatives to this future course.

Action Plan:

There are three options available to the State in dealing with the prison crowding crisis. Each of these options must be carefully considered in terms of cost and benefits.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Addressing the Prison Crowding Crisis

The first option is to add enough new beds to the prison system to offset the influx of new inmates. The fact that Illinois prisons are already crowded, coupled with forecasts for future increases in inmates, suggests additional construction will inevitably be needed to relieve pressure on existing prisons.

The question remains: How reasonable will it be to solve the entire prison crowding crisis through new construction? The chief obstacles to this approach are the time and money required to build new correctional facilities. It takes approximately \$50 million and more than two years to plan and construct one 728-bed medium security facility. By the end of fiscal year 1993, the prison population will have grown by nearly 9,000 inmates over current levels. Even with current building plans, it will require construction to begin on eight new prisons in fiscal year 1991 just to keep pace with the increase in population. This construction will do nothing to address current crowding levels. The cost of a building program of this magnitude would approach \$400 million. Once operational, these facilities would add approximately \$128 million annually to the Department of Corrections operating budget. The ability and willingness of the State to incur a financial obligation of this magnitude to address the crowding crisis in corrections is doubtful.

The second option is to reduce the number of inmates in the prison system. Methods other states have used to achieve this goal include: increased goodtime authority; statutory ceilings on the number of inmates that can be housed in the prison system; statutory requirements requiring increased use of probation and other diversionary programs; revision of criminal sentencing statutes to reduce the number of court admissions.

The federal courts have forced many states to adopt these types of measures in response to prison crowding. Florida, for example, is being forced to grant up to 3 months of goodtime for each month of time served, resulting in radical reductions in prison time served by all classes of inmates. By looking seriously at alternatives to reduce the prison population now, the State could structure such programs rationally, as opposed to having more radical measures forced upon it.

The third and final option, which is really no option at all, is to continue crowding the influx of inmates into the current system. Such a policy would put the entire prison system at risk, endangering the safety of both staff and inmates. To do nothing also virtually guarantees future federal court intervention into the prison system and loss of state control over planning and spending for the state's prison system.

The State must effectively address the prison crowding crisis. The Department stands ready to work with the state and criminal justice system policy makers to develop creative, effective solutions to the challenges created by this issue.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Long-Term Capital Improvements

LONG-TERM CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Issue Definition:

The continued demand for increased capacity threatens the commitment to a long term capital maintenance program. Expenditures on increasing prison capacity do little to maintain infrastructures of existing systems, replace and upgrade operating systems, or comply with state and federal mandates.

Deferring long term capital improvements simply allows conditions to worsen, requiring higher funding levels in future years.

Background:

Since the beginning of fiscal year 1978, the State has invested over \$700 million to increase capacity and maintain existing facilities. Over 76 percent of these funds went to projects to increase capacity; \$300.0 million for the construction of 9 adult prisons, \$61.3 million for the conversion of four mental health centers to prisons, and \$60.0 million for additions and renovations at existing prisons and expansion of work camps. This commitment added nearly 11,400 new beds. Another \$117.5 million is being expended to add 3,500 beds planned or under construction. The remaining 24 percent, \$170.9 million was expended to renovate and upgrade building systems, utilities, security locks and fences, roofs, and roads. Over this 12-year period, a funding level of \$13.1 million a year was used primarily to keep the older, antiquated facilities in operation.

Issue Analysis:

Faced with a continued growth in prison population the Department must add bed space to provide secure prisons. In fiscal year 1990, \$144.9 million was funded in new bond and general revenue funds for capital projects; \$117.5 for new prison construction and \$27.4 million for capital improvements. But even adding prisons at Robinson (600-bed minimum security prison), Taylorville (600-bed minimum security prison), Rend Lake (728-bed medium security prison), East St. Louis (400-bed correctional facility), an unsited 250-bed minimum security prison for women, 750 beds in work camps and 200 community correctional center beds, does not keep pace with the unprecedented growth in prison population. This demand for additional prisons competes for the very dollars needed to make long-term capital improvements in existing facilities.

Over 50 percent of rated capacity is in facilities 50 years or older. The average age of the four maximum security prisons - Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, and Stateville - is 92 years. The average age of medium and minimum security prisons is about 30 years. Excluding medium and minimum prisons built since 1980, the average age increases to about 46 years. These aging prisons demand attention.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Long-Term Capital Improvements

The infrastructure of buildings and the utility system's life cycle consist of construction, maintenance, renovation, and finally replacement. Many of the Department's facilities should be considered for replacement. In fact, in 1977 the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture recommended just that in the Illinois Corrections Master Plan. The cost of replacing buildings is prohibitive. Thus, The Department is in a cycle of continuous maintenance and renovation. As funding gets tighter, more and more maintenance projects become emergency projects. Quick fixes are needed to keep systems operational. The immediate consequences of ignoring needed capital projects at the older facilities are more emergency projects. This often delays renovation of other systems, thus setting the stage for more emergencies to happen. Over time repeated "quick fix" repairs may cost more than total replacement.

An outdated prison design presents major operational problems, requiring increased staffing levels to maintain security. Our old maximum security prisons present our greatest problem. Using improved inmate classification systems, our most dangerous and violent offenders have been grouped in our maximum security prisons. These contain the largest housing units, housing over 300 inmates each. Structural modifications have been made to increase observation with additional catwalks and interior guard towers, separation of cellhouses, and replacement of locking systems for increased security control. The real solution is to replace cellhouses. There is funding for planning and designing the replacement of two maximum security cellhouses at the Pontiac Correctional Center. This will maximize security controls.

Compliance with state fire marshal codes, public health codes, life safety codes, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, and other state and federal laws further compound the problem. For example, failure to address EPA regulation on underground storage tanks and removal of PCB transformers could result in fines. Other life safety code violations could result in declaring current facilities unsafe and ordering the department to abandon them until corrective action is taken. These pressures add additional strains on available funds.

Each year \$1.5 million is appropriated in the Department's operating budget to address repair and maintenance projects. It represents an investment of less than one percent for maintaining the 1,150 buildings worth over \$1 billion.

Action Plan:

A total of \$23.8 million will be funded to complete ongoing projects and maintain existing facilities; \$22.0 million funded from the Capital Development Fund (CDF) and \$1.8 million funded from the General Revenue Fund (GRF). A total of 51 projects will be funded.

1. Fund \$10.1 million for rehabilitation, renovation, and upgrade of existing facilities.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Long-Term Capital Improvements

2. Fund \$5.3 million to renovate and upgrade utility systems.
3. Fund \$4.2 million to replace roofs.
4. Fund \$1.5 million to upgrade locking systems and replace security fencing.
5. Fund \$1.3 million to purchase equipment to complete industry operations.
6. Fund \$0.8 million to replace roadways and parking lots.
7. Fund \$0.6 million to upgrade fire safety system and rehabilitation/removal of PCB transformers.

In the Department's operating budget \$1.5 million is requested for repair and maintenance projects.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Electronic Detention Program

ELECTRONIC DETENTION PROGRAM

Issue Definition:

To assist in dealing with the prison crowding problem in Illinois, alternatives must be implemented. House incarceration with electronic monitoring can provide an alternative for offenders who are near the end of their sentence. Electronic detention coupled with appropriate supervision strategies can address public safety issues while allowing the inmate to reestablish family and community ties.

Background:

There are over 6,500 more inmates in prison than what the system was designed to hold. To help ease this pressure, the Department implemented an electronic detention program in fiscal year 1990.

Each electronic detention participant must have an acceptable home site and job, good disciplinary record, and no pattern of psychological problems, violent behavior, or escapes. All undergo drug testing at least one month before placement in the program.

The Department utilizes radio transmitter bracelets which trigger alarms when removed from the range of a base station installed in each inmate's home. In some cases a visual telephone system that requires the inmate to transmit a visual image of his/her face in response to random phone contacts is used. Both systems are designed to maintain reliable, consistent surveillance of the inmate's presence in his/her home during required hours.

An independent, experienced service agency, Program Monitoring, Inc. (PMI), was hired to monitor each resident's movements using various types of monitoring equipment. Their staff are to immediately notify the Department of any unauthorized absences, failures to contact, equipment malfunctions, power failures, or suspected tamperings. The Department follows up by contacting the resident on the phone or in person.

Electronic detention does not eliminate the need for personal contact with supervising staff. Rather, electronic detention serves to supplement personal contact and other surveillance techniques. In addition to the monitoring technology, IDOC also utilizes a staff of specially trained parole agents with low caseloads, to intensively monitor the inmates in the program. Each agent has full knowledge of each participant, host site, family and friends, and hangouts so that any incidents or rule infractions can be detected and resolved quickly. Community correctional center counselors and security staff continue to perform in-house supervision and counseling duties which include spot checks and basic life skills and banking functions.

To remain in the electronic detention program, residents must follow the strict rules and program guidelines. The Department utilizes a random drug

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Electronic Detention Program

testing program to detect substance abuse activities. When there is reasonable suspicion that the resident is under the influence of drugs or alcohol, when the pre-screening test is positive, or when the resident is in possession of alcohol, drugs or drug paraphernalia, the resident is detained in a secure facility pending the results of the lab test and/or disciplinary proceedings.

Inmates not in compliance with the program are sent directly back to prison. Violations consist of incidents where inmates fail to return on time from jobs, leave home during a time period they are required to be in residence, tamper with the equipment, show any evidence of drug or alcohol involvement, have any involvement in criminal activity, or are not in compliance with the Individual Program Contract or other signed agreements.

Residents who cooperate with the rules of the program until their scheduled release date will be released to community supervision.

Issue Analysis:

In Illinois, as well as across the country, the prison crowding problem has made administrators aware of the high costs to incarcerate criminals. In Illinois, per capita costs to house an inmate in an adult institution was \$16,462. This amounts to \$45.10 per day mainly for security, food, clothing, medical expenses, and other commodities.

The current costs of the electronic detention program show a 59 percent savings over imprisonment. The residents provide their own living expenses while in the program. This saves the Department these expenses, but most importantly opens beds for higher risk offenders being sentenced to prison.

The non-monetary benefits, such as inmates reunited with their families, mothers with their children, and inmates who find and retain legitimate employment, cannot be measured. They remain as benefits of the program nonetheless.

The electronic detention program began in June 1989 with 50 participants in Cook, collar and northern counties. In December, the program was expanded to Peoria, Woodford, McLean, Tazewell, Adams, Sangamon, Macon, Shelby, Coles, Champaign and Vermilion counties. In January 1990, the counties of DeKalb, Whiteside, Rock Island were added. In February, Madison, Bond, St. Clair, Clinton, Marion, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Perry, Jefferson, Jackson, Williamson, Union, and Franklin counties were included in the program. This distribution represents the counties which contribute the most inmates to the prison system.

By December 30, 1989, there were 186 inmates on electronic detention. This number increased to 230 by the end of February 1990. Another 270 inmates will be added by June 30, 1990, to bring the total electronic detention population up to 500.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Electronic Detention Program

Maintaining an average population of 500 on electronic detention has the same effect as building another 500-bed minimum security prison like the Jacksonville Correctional Center.

Action Plan:

By June 30, 1990, 500 participants will be on electronic detention. The policies developed in the early stages will be under constant evaluation and modified, if necessary. The plans for fiscal year 1991 are to maintain a population of 500 on electronic detention throughout the year.

This program will add the equivalent of a 500-bed prison but for considerably less cost. It also contributes to a gradual re-integration back into the community by allowing inmates, under strict supervision, to spend up to the last three months of their sentence at home. It is an alternative to prison crowding that merits continuation.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Expansion of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program

EXPANSION OF THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT PROGRAM

Issue Definition:

Most inmates have a history of substance abuse. Incarceration and community supervision provide a unique opportunity for treating substance abuse and breaking the cycle of drugs and crime. During fiscal year 1989, the Department began implementing a standardized "continuum-of-care" treatment program with grant funds. This program is now being expanded.

Background:

A body of research has clearly established an association between substance abuse and crime. Studies have linked the disinhibiting effects of substance abuse to violent crime, such as murder and rape. Other studies have firmly established the connection between the abuse of substances such as heroin and property crime. The Illinois Department of Corrections reports that the recidivism rate for non-drug users was 32% and climbed to 58% for multiple-drug users.

In the past, the Department's approach to substance abuse treatment was limited. It has relied heavily on volunteers from groups such as Alcoholics and Narcotics Anonymous. In some institutions, the Department has capitalized on the interests and expertise of staff members. Releasees have been referred to community agencies.

Issue Analysis:

Between fiscal years 1985 and 1989, the number of inmates with a holding sentence related to a drug offense increased by 2,418 or 304%. This is the fastest growing segment of the prison population. The National Institute of Justice recently reported(December 1989) that 90% of the offenders arrested in Chicago for drug offenses tested positive for drugs. Seventy-three percent of arrestees for non-drug charges tested positive. These statistics suggest that the number of inmates with substance abuse problems is substantial.

The Department's response to this growth is a substance abuse program based on a "continuum-of-care" concept that begins with admission. Inmates are evaluated for need during reception. Standardized institutional programming is offered during incarceration. The programming consists of a structured substance abuse educational program and a variety of treatment approaches. Follow-up is provided through community-based services during community correctional center stay and supervision.

During fiscal year 1990, four programs funded by federal block grants passed through the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (CJIA) are in operation. These funds will continue through fiscal year 1991. Programs include:

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Expansion of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program

1. A pilot institutional program for female offenders is operating at the Dwight Correctional Center. Appropriate candidates are placed in a 27-bed contractual program operated by the Gateway Foundation. Six treatment beds in Gateway community facilities are also available for the community reintegration phase.
2. A second program was implemented during fiscal year 1990 at IYC-Valley View. This program provides 23 beds for substance abuse treatment.
3. A third program implemented during fiscal year 1990 involved intensive supervision of releasees with a history of substance abuse. Two correctional parole agents and a certified substance abuse counselor provide team supervision to a caseload of 50 releasees.
4. The fourth program will place certified substance abuse evaluators in all adult and juvenile Reception and Classification Centers. These counselors will provide detailed assessments of inmates at high risk for substance abuse and generate treatment recommendations for programming in the institutions.

The Department is also working in conjunction with the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse to expand and develop program components.

Action Plan:

The next phase in the development of the drug treatment program will be funded by a grant from the Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse (DASA). These programs are being finalized with implementation during fiscal year 1990 and continuing through fiscal year 1991.

1. There will be an expansion of the Dwight/Gateway Program to provide extensive counseling services to women in general population and those who have completed the intensive residential program.
2. DASA funds will be used to establish contractual treatment programs in the community correctional centers. These programs will include up to 30 male and up to 30 female work release beds.

Under grants from both DASA and CJIA several new programs will be initiated. Though the details are not set at this time, the following programs are likely to be included:

1. Intensive treatment units to be opened in several adult and juvenile institutions. These programs will offer highly focused substance abuse treatment for inmates approaching

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Expansion of the Substance Abuse Treatment Program

release. A total of 120 adult and 30 to 40 juvenile beds will be involved.

2. Intensive treatment programs will be offered in several adult and juvenile institutions. These programs will not be self-contained and will offer treatment to inmates residing in the general population units. A total of 250 juveniles and 400 adults will receive such services at any given time.
3. Two additional intensive residential treatment units (50-70 beds) will be opened in community centers.
4. Grant monies will be used to purchase residential and outpatient treatment services for releasees to complete the continuum-of-care approach. An average population of 150 juveniles and 200 adults will receive these services.

Many inmates are incarcerated as a direct result of their dependency on drugs. The Department is providing an opportunity to deal with substance abuse problems by providing treatment and support to inmates from the time they are admitted to their discharge.

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Implementing an Impact Incarceration/Boot Camp Program

IMPLEMENTING AN IMPACT INCARCERATION/BOOT CAMP PROGRAM

Issue Definition:

The Department will be establishing an impact incarceration/boot camp program during fiscal year 1991. The program will target youthful, first-time offenders with the intent of deterring future criminality.

Background:

"Shock incarceration" occurs when an offender is "shocked" by a brief prison experience in the hope that he will be deterred from future crime. Impact incarceration/boot camp programs are a variation of shock incarceration programs. The boot camp inmates are sentenced inmates but are housed separately from the regular inmates.

The boot camp concept originated in Georgia in 1983. Since then, a total of eleven states have implemented boot camps and another eleven states have camps under development.

Boot camp programs are strenuous and difficult with the intent of raising self-esteem and building self-worth. Many youthful offenders lack these qualities because they have simply never been put in a position to acquire them. In such programs, the military basic training model, or boot camp, is used to build self-discipline and respect for authority and teach the value of teamwork. The boot camp model also teaches social adjustment within both the peer group and the norms of the institution.

A survey by the National Institute of Justice (June 1989) of states with shock incarceration/boot camp programs found that offenders spent a relatively short period (90 to 180 days) in prison in a military style boot camp. These programs are highly regimented involving strict discipline, physical training, and hard labor resembling some aspects of military basic training. They spend about 6 hours a day at work and 2 to 3 hours in military drills and physical training.

If they successfully complete the program, they are subsequently placed under community supervision. The motivation to participate and complete the boot camp is a reduction in the time served in prison.

Issue Analysis:

There are several key issues that must be resolved prior to implementing a boot camp in Illinois. These include eligibility criteria, who selects participants and program components.

Boot camp programs across the country differ in the amount of emphasis they place on substance abuse treatment and educational and vocational programs. The short program time limits the amount of counseling and training that can

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Section I
Implementing an Impact Incarceration/Boot Camp Program

be offered. The issue revolves around whether to use only physical training or incorporate some other programming into the boot camp operation.

One of the most important differences in the programs is who selects offenders for the boot camp program -- the judge or a corrections department official. This factor may have an impact on whether the programs "widen the net" to include offenders who would not otherwise have been incarcerated or whether the sanction is used as an alternative to longer term incarceration and thus reduces prison crowding.

Finally, a mechanism must be enacted that will convert the sentence of an inmate who successfully completes the boot camp program to time served. This is necessary to act as the incentive for inmates to participate. With voluntarily participation to enter or leave the program, such an incentive is required.

Action Plan:

The Department of Corrections is prepared to work with the General Assembly, Governor's Office, and concerned citizens to enact legislation that will establish a boot camp program in Illinois. The issues identified here must be resolved in a manner that will benefit the offender and his community.

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Section I
Returning to More Manageable Caseloads

RETURNING TO MORE MANAGEABLE CASELOADS

Issue Definition:

Over 90% of the inmates sentenced to prison will eventually be released to their community. In fiscal year 1990, 11,800 inmates will be released from prison because they completed their sentence. This number will reach 14,000 by the end of fiscal year 1991. Over a three-year period, if nothing changes, 44% of these inmates or a total of 11,500 will return to prison.

This raises two essential questions: 1) can inmates return better prepared to live in their communities?; and, 2) do opportunities exist in the community for them to stay crime-free?

Background:

The mission of Community Supervision is to assist in the protection of the public by minimizing the unlawful conduct of prison releasees through a system of differential supervision. This is accomplished by determining the risk and needs of releasees and assigning the amount of agent time to be spent supervising the releasee. Through case classification, each releasee is routinely evaluated to determine the level of supervision necessary to reduce the risk a releasee presents to public safety. The intent is to ensure that the most serious cases receive the greatest amount of agent time.

Services in the community that are responsive to specific needs of releasees are also necessary to promote lawful behavior. In response to this need, the General Assembly requested that a task force be appointed to study the problems associated with persons released from prison and to make recommendations regarding solutions to those problems. After meeting for a year and conducting public hearings, the Task Force on Released Inmates submitted its recommendations for consideration.

Issue Analysis:

At issue is how to develop supervision strategies that are directed toward the neediest and most dangerous releasees. The table below illustrates that the average caseload has dropped drastically from fiscal year 1988, but that it is increasing through fiscal year 1991.

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Returning to More Manageable Caseloads

Table 2
Activity Measures of Community Supervision
End of Fiscal Year

	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89	FY90 <u>Proj.</u>	FY91 <u>Proj.</u>
Population	10,327	11,229	12,561	12,731	13,351	15,315
No. of Agents	113	104	41	113	114	114
Caseload / Agent	91	108	306	113	114	126
Hours Available for Supervision per Releasee per Month	1.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.0

The continued hiring of parole agents during fiscal year 1990 will return caseloads to more manageable levels. While these caseloads are over twice the ACA standard of 45, it allows community supervision staff more frequent contacts with a greater number of released inmates. However, with caseloads over 100, the time agents have available to supervise cases (averaging approximately one hour per releasee per month) falls short of the actual time needed for many cases.

There are two ways to increase available agent time. One is to hire more agents. The second is to reduce the number of releasees to be supervised by reducing the amount of time an offender must stay on supervision. A statutory reduction of one-third in supervision terms would reduce the supervision caseload by over 4,000 cases. This would bring the average caseload per agent down to 96 releasees, a level that is more manageable. A total of 42 agents would have to be hired for over a million dollars to accomplish this same reduction.

More agent time without available community resources will have minimal effect on improving a releasee's chance of staying crime free. Released inmates often have underlying problems of substance abuse, mental health issues, and a lack of basic life skills. They must locate housing, employment, and community services immediately upon release with little assistance. The frustration, bewilderment and lack of support often contribute to the decision of returning to crime.

Treatment and educational programs have been found to reduce the chance of a released inmate returning to prison. While ensuring that a person has a place to live and a means of support will reduce the motivation to commit a crime.

The Task Force on Released Inmates addressed these issues through a series of recommendations. Any efforts that help to reduce the number of releasees returning to prison will have multiple benefits. There are benefits to the

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan
Section I
Returning to More Manageable Caseloads

releasees, their families, and communities. In addition, by decreasing the number of returnees, the prisons may become less crowded.

Action Plan:

The fiscal year 1991 budget will only allow for the maintenance of existing staff and services. Agents will continue to verify that releasees are following the conditions of their supervision, both those mandated by the Prisoner Review Board and those outlined in their supervision plan. They will discover technical violations through surveillance, spot checks at releasee's homes, and from a review of local law enforcement arrest reports. An IDOC warrant will be issued when a releasee is determined to be AWOL, when there is a serious crime committed, or when there is evidence of a repetitive pattern of offenses in the community.

Agent priorities continue to be the supervision of high risk case and processing of arrest warrants. Currently, there are over 4,000 releasees classified as high risk. Highest risk releasees will continue to receive the most attention by agents.

The consequences of the future will be shaped by the creativity and boldness of the policies designed to deal with them. With unprecedented growth in the prison population, new strategies must be developed and supported to break the cycle of crime. This includes reducing caseloads in a cost-effective manner and providing community support services. The Department is reviewing the Task Force recommendations and encourages others to do the same. These and similar recommendations are needed to effectively reduce recidivism.

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Section I
Improving Delivery of Services to Juveniles

IMPROVING DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO JUVENILES

Issue Definition:

During fiscal year 1991, the Juvenile Division's efforts will focus on improving population tracking mechanisms, needs identification, and objective methods for determining institutional placement.

Background:

Over the past five years, the Juvenile Division has made continued progress toward the enhancement of programs and services. These accomplishments include:

- a. Upgrading security through the installation of razor wire barriers, maximum security doors, internal fencing, officer uniforms, roll call procedures, and electronic visual surveillance.
- b. Construction of a multi-purpose building at IYC-Joliet providing secure space for visitation, recreation, meetings, and other functions.
- c. Construction of a vocational/educational building at IYC-Joliet
- d. Renovation and restoration of 48 individual rooms (32 general population beds and 16 confinement beds) at IYC-Joliet.
- e. Construction of a 24-bed segregation/medical building at IYC-St. Charles to serve the medical needs of youths Division-wide.
- f. Expansion of the mental health services provided, including expansion of the special treatment unit at IYC-St. Charles to accommodate a total of 48 youth.
- g. Increased funds available for alternative placement of youth who are unable to leave the correctional environment without specialized services and/or placement.
- h. Implementation of a substance abuse treatment program at IYC-Valley View.
- i. Development and use of a population projection model. This model was developed in conjunction with National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD). It allows for planning and budgeting based on projected population trends.

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Improving Delivery of Services to Juveniles

- j. Implementation of a new data collection system designed to assist in the development of an objective classification system and as a pilot component of a new Juvenile Offender Tracking System (JTS). This system includes a computerized assessment and assignment report, mechanisms for tracking placement needs, and mental health needs throughout the youth's stay.

Issue Analysis:

With the improvements made in capacity and security issues over the past five years, the Juvenile Division is looking at issues around population management and needs identification.

Data management in the Juvenile Division is extremely fragmented. The Juvenile Management Information System (JMIS), designed to operate on a Hewlett-Packard minicomputer, is a centralized system which requires data to be phoned or mailed to a single location for entry. Reports can only be generated at Springfield and mailed to institutions and field staff.

In anticipation of converting the JMIS system to an IBM environment, new data collection instruments were automated through the development of an "Interim System" implemented in the IBM environment July 1, 1989. This system is decentralized and accessible to all facilities. However, data management continues to be extremely cumbersome under these conditions.

Conversion of the existing data management systems and their decentralization are necessary to improve population management. This will also aid in identifying of service needs of youth as they move through Department programs and facilities.

The information currently available in these systems will, however, provide the necessary data to proceed with the development of classification instruments. Efforts to design and test both initial classification and reclassification instruments are underway.

NCCD was awarded a grant by the Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission. Services included under this grant include an analysis of service needs, gaps in service delivery for juvenile offenders, the development of classification systems, and the conversion of the current population simulation model to a microcomputer-based model.

The improvement of the juvenile management information system and the analysis and use of the data will enhance the Division's ability to identify and respond to the needs of the youths committed to the Department.

Action Plan:

The Juvenile Division will assist in the development of a Juvenile Tracking System (JTS) which will be a decentralized IBM data management system. The new system will combine the current automated systems, decentralize all data

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management needs, and provide information equivalent to that contained in the adult Offender Tracking System.

Recommendations resulting from the work with NCCD will be reviewed and considered for implementation. Fiscal year 1991 will be the target date for implementation of the initial and reclassification systems currently in the development stages.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

Section II

DATA OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1991

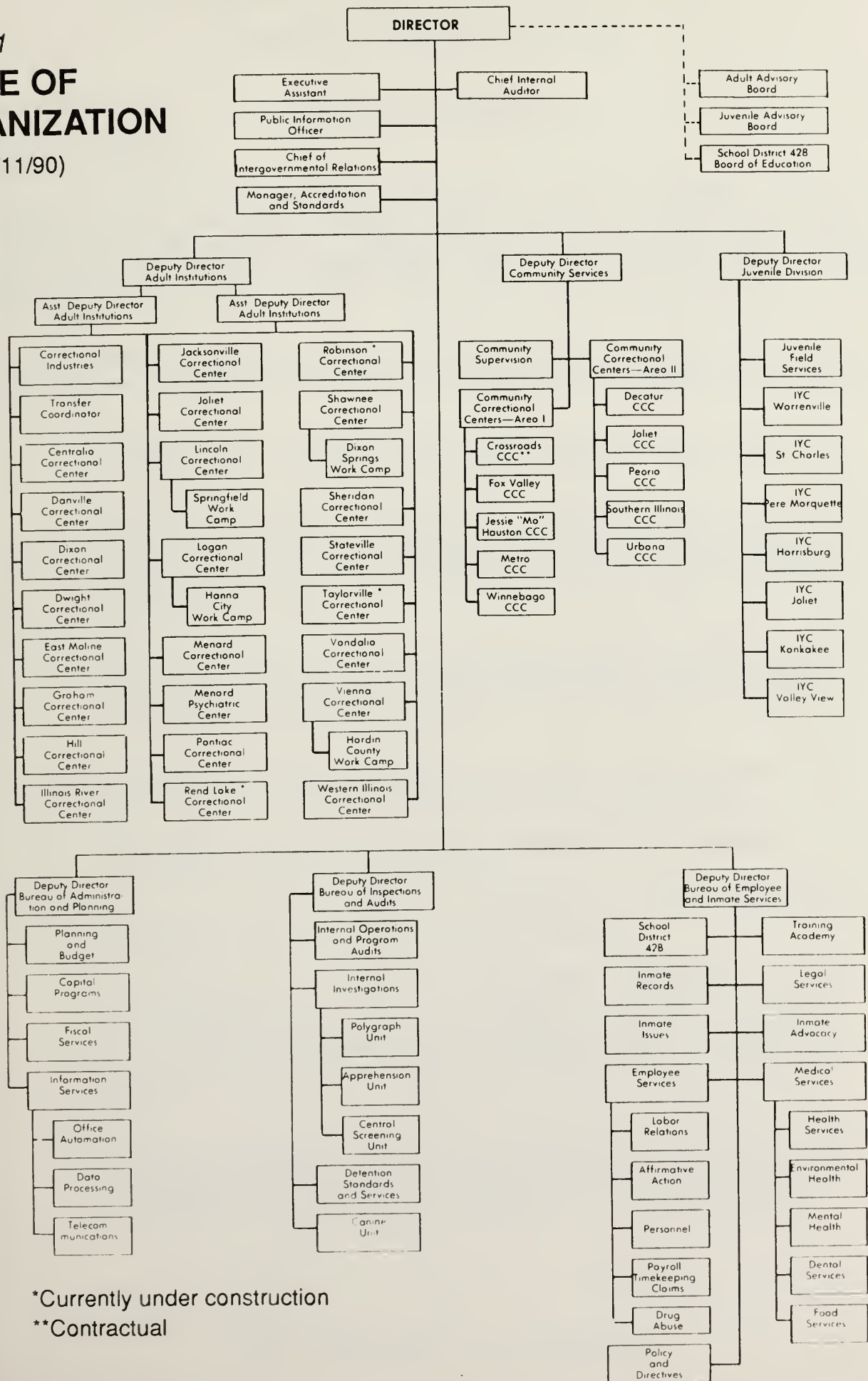
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
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DEPARTMENT
OVERVIEW

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan

Figure 1
TABLE OF
ORGANIZATION
(Rev. 01/11/90)



*Currently under construction

**Contractual

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Statutory Authority

The Unified Code of Corrections (Chapter 38) and the Juvenile Court Act (Chapter 37) are the major statutes which define the Department-mandated responsibility and authority. Legislation each year may be passed which revises the Unified Code of Corrections and the Juvenile Court Act. Other legislation, such as the Criminal Code, has a significant impact on the Department.

The Department, under the Unified Code of Corrections (Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38, Paragraph 1003-2-2), is mandated the authority and responsibility to:

- * Accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
- * Develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control or transfer them to other appropriate agencies.
- * Maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.
- * Develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions.
- * Establish a system of release, supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community.
- * Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.
- * Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.
- * Appoint and remove the chief administrative officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons.

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- * Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this State.
- * Administer all monies and properties of the Department.
- * Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.
- * Report quarterly to the Legislature on population, capacity and programs.
- * Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.
- * Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

Mission Statement and Goals

The Department must balance the goal of public safety with the goal of providing basic humane social services to offenders. The Department's mission reflects this balance.

MISSION: TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM CRIMINAL OFFENDERS THROUGH INCARCERATION, SUPERVISION, PROGRAMS, AND SERVICES DESIGNED TO RETURN APPROPRIATE OFFENDERS TO THE COMMUNITY WITH SKILLS AND ATTITUDES THAT WILL HELP THEM BECOME USEFUL AND PRODUCTIVE CITIZENS.

This mission is accomplished by meeting a more specific set of goals:

- a. Establish the necessary types of physical security and levels of supervision to safely secure the individuals committed to the Illinois Department of Corrections.
- b. Remain in compliance with all pertinent laws, rules and regulations.
- c. Provide opportunities to develop skills which will contribute to a lifestyle of lawful behavior.
- d. Provide humane treatment of offenders by meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, adequate shelter, and medical or therapeutic care in addition to providing programs for recreation and personal growth.

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The Planning Process

The IDOC planning process is intended to serve, at a minimum, these four efforts:

- a. Documenting departmental and divisional priorities and course of action for the fiscal year.
- b. Preparing data to support other Departmental planning activity and decision-making.
- c. Formulating critical issues of the Department to be reported to the Legislature.
- d. Establishing an on-going procedure by which the Department develops and monitors its programs and budget.

The activities which guide this planning effort by the Department of Corrections begin in early fall with a review of the current situation, and the identification of key issues. Also, an initial assessment of program and fiscal requirements is conducted. This information is presented to the Bureau of the Budget during October in the Budget Preview.

By November, each facility is required to present detailed information to be used in determining the Department's budget request. When this information is received, meetings are held to discuss these requests in reference to the Department's priorities. This activity results in a proposed funding level submitted to the Bureau of the Budget in December.

January through March involves finalizing the budget request as well as the implementation approach for the budget. Also during this time, the necessary data for the Human Services Plan are collected. The publication of the Plan begins to identify future evaluation and research requirements, including the evaluation of the effectiveness of new programs to be implemented in the coming fiscal year. These research and evaluation findings then contribute to the issue analysis for the next year. Table 6 details key activities and dates of the planning process.

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Table 3

Planning and Budget Process
for Fiscal Year 1991

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Date to be Completed</u>
1. Evaluate 1989 new initiatives	July 1989
2. Write reviews describing the evaluation of 1989 new initiatives	July 1989
3. Convey fiscal year 1990 appropriations to executive staff, Wardens, Superintendents and other program heads	July 1989
4. Gather and analyze data for the 1991 Budget Preview	October 1989
5. Collect additional budget data from facility and program heads	November 1989
6. Evaluate alternative funding levels with the Bureau of the Budget and the Governor's Office	December 1989
7. Prepare materials for fiscal year 1991 <u>Illinois State Budget</u>	February 1990
8. Review 1991 Budget Requests with Chief Administrative Officers	March 1990
9. Present fiscal year 1991 Budget Request	March 1990
10. Publish Human Services Plan for fiscal year 1991	April 1990
11. Collect data to evaluate new initiatives in fiscal year 1990	June 1990

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Table 4

Minimum Services & Commodities Required by Code of Corrections

- Maintenance of inmate master record files.
- Educational programs so all persons have the opportunity to attain the equivalent of a 12th grade education and higher levels when possible.
- Toilet facilities.
- Barber facilities.
- Facilities to bathe at least one time per week.
- Law library.
- General library.
- Access to a radio or television.
- One hour per day out-of-cell time absent security limitations.
- Wholesome and nutritional diets at regularly scheduled hours.
- Drinking water.
- Clothing adequate for the season.
- Bedding.
- Soap and towels.
- Medical and dental care.
- Mail privileges, including postage for 3 first-class letters/week/inmate.
- Visiting privileges.
- Access to counsel.
- Access to religious services and/or chaplains.
- Regular cleaning and maintenance of buildings.
- Ventilation of air and heat consistent with climate.
- Rules for the protection of inmate property.
- Rules regarding the enforcement of discipline.
- Comprehensive energy conservation program at each facility.
- Social evaluation of each inmate's medical, psychological, educational, and vocational history and placement consistent with the evaluation as is practicable.
- Grievance procedure.
- Employment and vocational training insofar as is possible.
- Establishment of work and day release programs to leave the facility for various purposes.

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Table 5

Minimum Support Services Required
by Unified Code of Corrections

- ° Operate programs of research, statistics and planning.
- ° Investigate inmate grievances and employee misconduct.
- ° Operate training programs.
- ° Develop and enforce standards for better correctional services
in the State.
- ° Administer all monies and properties of the Department.
- ° Make all rules and regulations governing the Department.
- ° Appoint and remove Chief Administrative Officers.
- ° Report annually to the Governor and quarterly to the Legisla-
ture.
- ° Prepare fiscal and population impact notes on all criminal code
amendments.

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Department of Corrections Overview

Table 6
Accreditation Status - Adult & Juvenile
February 1990

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Accredited</u>	<u>Re-Accredited</u>		<u>Re-Accreditation Due</u>
Adult Institutions:				
Centralla.....	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Danville.....	NOV 1986	JAN 1990		JAN 1993
Dixon.....	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Dwight.....	JAN 1981	MAY 1984	MAY 1987	MAY 1990
East Moline.....	APR 1983	MAY 1986	MAY 1989	MAY 1992
Graham.....	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Hill.....	JAN 1988			JAN 1991
Illinois River.....	In Process			
Jacksonville.....	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Joliet.....	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Lincoln.....	JAN 1986	JAN 1989		JAN 1992
Logan.....	MAY 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Menard.....	MAY 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Menard Psych.....	FEB 1980	AUG 1983		
		AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Pontiac.....	MAY 1986	MAY 1989		MAY 1992
Shawnee.....	AUG 1986	AUG 1989		AUG 1992
Sheridan.....	JAN 1981	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991
Stateville.....	JAN 1985	JAN 1988		JAN 1991
Vandalia.....	APR 1980	NOV 1984		
		JAN 1987	JAN 1990	JAN 1993
Vienna.....	MAY 1979	MAY 1982		
		AUG 1985	JUN 1988	AUG 1991
Western Illinois.....	In Process			
Community Correctional Centers:				
Decatur.....	JAN 1982	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991
Fox Valley.....	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Jessie "Ma" Houston.....	JAN 1982	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991
Joliet.....	JAN 1982	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991
Metro.....	MAR 1981	MAY 1984	MAY 1987	MAY 1990
Peoria.....	AUG 1982	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Southern Illinois.....	MAR 1981	MAY 1984	MAY 1987	MAY 1990
Urbana.....	MAR 1981	MAY 1984	MAY 1987	MAY 1990
Winnebago.....	MAR 1981	MAY 1984	MAY 1987	MAY 1990
Contractual:				
Crossroads-Female.....	Accredited			
Crossroads-Male.....	Accredited			
Community Supervision:				
Area I & II.....	AUG 1984	(Postponed)		
Juvenile Institutions:				
Harrisburg.....	AUG 1985	AUG 1988		AUG 1991
Joliet.....	APR 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Kankakee.....	AUG 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
Pere Marquette.....	AUG 1983	AUG 1986	AUG 1989	AUG 1992
St. Charles.....	JAN 1982	JAN 1985	JAN 1988	JAN 1991
Valley View.....	JAN 1983	JAN 1986	JAN 1989	JAN 1992
Warrenville.....	AUG 1982	AUG 1985	AUG 1988	AUG 1991
Juvenile Field Services.....	OCT 1981	NOV 1984	JAN 1989	JAN 1992

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Table 7
Reimbursement Summary
(\$ thousands)

A portion of state expenditures are eligible for federal reimbursements under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The following represent actual, estimated and projected expenditures for services eligible for federal financial participation. These include adult and juvenile parole, juvenile program services, foster and group homes and work release.

<u>FY89</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY90</u> <u>Estimated</u>	<u>FY91</u> <u>Projected</u>
\$18,224.4	\$24,940.0	\$30,920.1

Private, non-profit organizations that service parolees, work release residents, and court referrals in counseling, job training and job placement receive 75 percent federal reimbursement of operating costs with 25 percent being provided by the local initiative. The following represents actual, estimated and projected expenditures eligible for federal financial participation.

<u>FY89</u> <u>Actual</u>		<u>FY90</u> <u>Estimated</u>		<u>FY91</u> <u>Projected</u>	
<u>Certified</u>	<u>Donated</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Donated</u>	<u>Certified</u>	<u>Donated</u>
\$848.9	\$2,170.6	\$891.3	\$2,341.6	\$891.3	\$2,341.6

Each year the Department of Public Aid notifies the Department of Corrections of the amount of Title XX Donated Funds Initiatives monies which can be jointly awarded for services to ex-offenders. Annually, the Department of Corrections accepts applications for these monies and together with the Department of Public Aid awards grants through "three-party" contracts.

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Table 8
Recipient Data Summary

	<u>FY89 Actual</u>	<u>FY90 (Estimated)</u>	<u>FY91 (Projected)</u>
<u>Adult Institutions & Centers</u>			
Average Daily Population	21,271	24,710	28,007
Correctional Industries: Inmate Positions (EOY)	1,150	1,200	1,335
Inmates Served in Community Correctional Centers	1,993	3,707	5,463
<u>Community Supervision</u>			
Releasees receiving Community Supervision Services	22,819	23,796	26,828
Average Monthly Caseload	12,737	12,958	14,396
<u>Juvenile Institutions & Services</u>			
Average Daily Population: Institutions	1,182	1,249	1,248
Average Daily Population: Parole (excludes AP/AC)	1,174	1,264	1,254
<u>Administration</u>			
School District 428:			
Average Students Served Monthly	8,578	8,820	9,210
Percent Earning GED	56.0	58.0	60.0

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Department of Corrections Overview

Table 9

Source of Funds Summary

(\$ thousands)

	FY89 Obligation Authority Actual	FY90 Obligation Authority Actual	FY91 Obligation Authority Requested
<hr/>			
<u>Federal Grants</u>			
Illinois State Board of Education	\$3,618.3	\$4,512.2	\$4,547.1
U.S. Department of Energy	\$18.0	\$17.7	---
U.S. Department of Justice	\$187.5	\$754.7	---
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	\$60.0	\$60.0	---
Southern Illinois Arts	\$0.5	\$13.1	\$13.1
<hr/>			
Sub-total	\$3,884.3	\$5,357.7	\$4,560.2
Correctional Recoveries Trust Fund	\$3,295.8	\$2,523.7	\$2,523.7
<u>State Funds</u>			
General Revenue	\$438,377.0	\$496,074.8	\$571,313.5
Capital Development Fund	---	\$4,000.0	---
Working Capital Revolving Fund	\$25,491.6	\$31,519.9	\$34,263.3
Sub-total	\$467,164.4	\$531,594.7	\$605,576.8
<hr/>			
Grand Total	\$471,048.7	\$539,476.1	\$612,660.7

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Department of Corrections Overview

Table 10

Comparison
Fiscal Year 1990 Appropriations
and
Fiscal Year 1991 Budget

	FY90 Appropriations <u>(\$ thousands)</u>	FY91 Budget <u>(\$ thousands)</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
New General Revenue Appropriations	\$496,074.8	\$571,313.5	15.2%
General Revenue Reappropriations			
Working Capital Revolving Fund	\$ 31,519.9	\$ 34,263.3	8.7%
<hr/> TOTAL	<hr/> \$527,594.7	<hr/> \$605,576.8	<hr/> 14.8%

Table 11

Total State Resources
for Corrections
Fiscal Year 1991

	FY91 Budget <u>(\$ thousands)</u>
General Revenue Appropriations	\$571,313.5
Working Capital Revolving Fund	34,263.3
Correctional Special Purpose Trust Fund	13.1
Correctional School District Education Fund	4,547.1
Correctional Recoveries Trust Fund	2,523.7
New Capital Development Board Appropriations	23,757.0
Capital Development Board Reappropriations	148,439.8
<hr/> TOTAL	<hr/> \$784,857.5

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Department of Corrections Overview

ADMINISTRATION

Statutory Authority

Chapter 38; 1003-2-3, 6-1 and 6-2 provides that: "The Director shall establish such Divisions within the Department as shall be desirable" and that "all institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter."

Also, the Department, under the Unified Code of Corrections is mandated the authority and responsibility to:

- * Maintain and administer all state correctional institutions and facilities under its control and establish new ones as needed. The Department designates those institutions which constitute the State Penitentiary System.
- * Maintain records of persons committed to it and establish programs of research, statistics and planning.
- * Investigate the grievances of any person committed to the Department and inquire into any alleged misconduct by employees; and for this purpose it may issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of writings and papers, and may examine under oath any witnesses who may appear before it.
- * Appoint and remove the Chief Administrative Officers, and administer programs of training and development of personnel of the Department. Personnel assigned by the Department are responsible for the custody and control of committed persons.
- * Cooperate with other departments and agencies and with local communities for the development of standards and programs for better correctional services in this state.
- * Administer all monies and properties of the Department.
- * Report annually to the Governor on the committed persons, institutions and programs of the Department.
- * Report quarterly to the Legislature on population, capacity and programs.
- * Make all rules and regulations and exercise all powers and duties vested by law in the Department.
- * Do all other acts necessary to carry out the provisions of the statutes.

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Department of Corrections Overview

Purpose, Organization, and Mission Statement

The Administration program area is responsible for providing management support to the Director and Executive staff and program support to the three operating Divisions: Adult Institutions, Community Services and Juvenile. This program area includes the Director's support staff and the three service bureaus: Bureau of Administration and Planning, Bureau of Employee and Inmate Issues and Bureau of Inspections and Audits.

The Administration program area defines its mission as:

MISSION: TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT, COORDINATION, AND MONITORING OF DEPARTMENT WIDE POLICY AND PRIORITIES WHICH MEET THE BASIC NEEDS OF ITS CONSTITUENT POPULATION, WHILE PROVIDING FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

Summary of Services

a. Director's Support Staff

The Director's support staff serve as the Director's liaison with the general public, the legislature, executive, and judicial branches of government. In addition, technical assistance is provided in meeting compliance with the American Correctional Association (ACA) Accreditation Standards. The functional units are:

- (1) Public Information
- (2) Intergovernmental Relations
- (3) Accreditation and Standards

b. Bureau of Administration and Planning

This Bureau performs the central administrative functions of the Department. These functions include developing and monitoring budget and fiscal activities, property management, and inventory control; coordinating the repair, maintenance, and construction of Department capital projects; maintaining and developing automated word processing and information systems; and developing and conducting data analysis for policy implementation and problem resolution. The functional units are:

- (1) Planning and Budget
- (2) Capital Programs
- (3) Fiscal Services
- (4) Information Services

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Department of Corrections Overview

c. Bureau of Employee and Inmate Issues

This Bureau performs a critical service in establishing standards for service delivery; reviews inmate complaints; coordinates employee services; develops and coordinates academic and vocational programming; and in collaboration with the various divisions, ensures the delivery of effective training for correctional personnel that will facilitate the accomplishment of the Department mission, goals, and objectives. The functional units are:

- (1) School District #428
- (2) Inmate Records
- (3) Inmate Issues
- (4) Employee Services
- (5) Policy and Directives
- (6) Training Academy
- (7) Legal Services
- (8) Inmate Advocacy
- (9) Medical Services

d. Bureau of Inspections and Audits

This Bureau performs the central inspection and auditing of departmental standards through internal fiscal audits and internal operations and program audits; provides periodic canine unit assistance in shakedowns of departmental facilities; conducts internal investigations; and monitors operations of county jails for compliance with detention standards. The functional units are:

- (1) Internal Fiscal Audits
- (2) Internal Operations and Program Audits
- (3) Internal Investigations
- (4) Detention Standards and Services
- (5) Canine

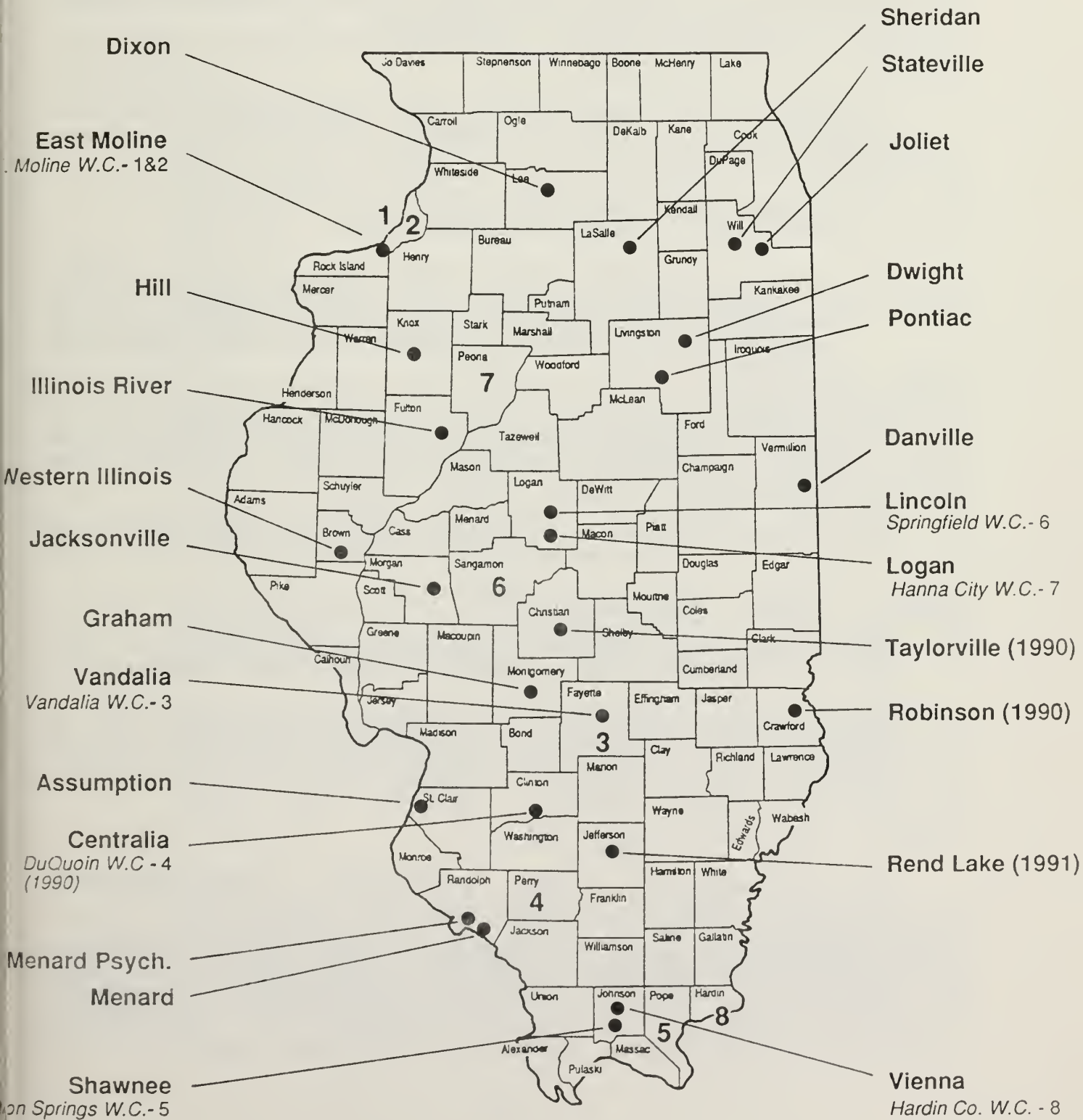
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

Section II

ADULT INSTITUTIONS
&
COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONAL
CENTERS

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan

Figure 2
ADULT INSTITUTIONS



(March 1990)

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Section II
Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

ADULT INSTITUTIONS & COMMUNITY CENTERS

Statutory Authority

Adult institutions and centers receive their statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes; Chapter 38, Division X:

Chapter 3, Article 2, Paragraph 1003-2-2:

"In addition to the powers, duties, and responsibilities which are otherwise provided by law, the Department shall have the following powers:

- (a) To accept persons committed to it by the courts of this State for care, custody, treatment and rehabilitation.
- (b) To develop and maintain reception and evaluation units for purposes of analyzing the custody and rehabilitation needs of persons committed to it and to assign such persons to institutions and programs under its control, or transfer them to other appropriate agencies....
- (c) To maintain and administer all State correctional institutions and facilities under its control and to establish new ones as needed....The Department shall designate those institutions which shall constitute the State Penitentiary System....
- (d) To develop and maintain programs of control, rehabilitation and employment of committed persons within its institutions."

Chapter 3, Article 6, Paragraph 1003-6-1:

"The Department shall designate those institutions and facilities which shall be maintained for persons assigned as adults and as juveniles.

The types, number and population of institutions and facilities shall be determined by the needs of committed persons for treatment and the public protection. All institutions and programs shall conform to the minimum standards under this Chapter."

Chapter 3, Article 13, Paragraph 1003-13-1:

"The Department shall establish and maintain work and day-release programs and facilities for persons committed to the Department."

Adult institutions and centers take custody of adults committed by Illinois courts and Mandatory Supervised Release (MSR)/parole violators. Facilities are administered by the Division of Adult Institutions and the Community Correctional Centers branch of the Community Services Division. The Division of Adult Institutions includes 21 operating institutions, the Office of the

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Transfer Coordinator, and Correctional Industries. Community Correctional Centers currently include 11 facilities.

Summary of Services

Adult institutions and centers continue to successfully manage an increasing prison/center population while improving conditions in the facilities. Service areas are:

- * Residential Care: Inmates are provided basic services to maintain humane living conditions in the facilities. Services include: food, clothing, housing, laundry, commissary, trust fund, maintenance of the physical plant, administration, and leisure time activities, including library and educational services and religious services.
- * Security Services: The Department provides internal custody and supervision and perimeter security to prevent inmates from injuring others and from committing new crimes in the community.
- * Clinical Services: Each facility provides counseling and casework services to address situational and social adjustment problems. Information and record keeping services are also maintained for each inmate. Service activities include Reception and Classification (R&C), resolution of situational problems, individual and group counseling, record office functions, and screening/security classification of inmates for institutional transfers and community-based programming.
- * Medical Services: Comprehensive medical care is provided, including diagnosis and treatment of inmate medical problems. Services include physical examinations, emergency medical treatment, and complete diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental problems.
- * Mental Health Services: Comprehensive mental health care, including diagnosis and treatment of inmate mental health problems is provided. Services include psychological and psychiatric testing, examinations and diagnosis, individual and group counseling and therapy, and specialized treatment programs for individual offenders.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO INCARCERATE IN A SAFE AND HUMANE MANNER ALL ADULT OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, TO PROVIDE FOR THE BASIC NEEDS OF THESE INMATES, AND TO ASSIST IN THEIR REINTEGRATION TO THE COMMUNITY BY PROVIDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS AND LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 12
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>	
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:	1.1	Continue weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure efficient immediate responses in housing units.	1.1	Response times of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.	
	1.2	Achieve ACA re-accreditation for Centralia, Dixon, East Moline, Graham, Jacksonville, Joliet, Lincoln, and Pontiac.	1.2	Joliet reaccredited August, 1988; Centralia, Dixon, Graham, Jacksonville and Lincoln reaccredited January, 1989; East Moline and Pontiac reaccredited May 1989.	
	1.3	Continue study and implementation of revised classification and re-classification instrument-both male and female; classification, assigning appropriate inmates to the various adult institutions.	1.3	Classification system was fully automated, October, 1988.	
	1.4	Complete construction of multi-purpose building at Joliet as well as complete renovation of Administration Building and utility system upgrade.	1.4	Construction of multipurpose building completed June, 1989. Rehab of Administration Building completed May, 1989. Upgrade of Utility System is 95% complete, projected completion January, 1990.	
	1.5	Begin work on utility upgrade at Logan.	1.5	Funds released October, 1988. Design work completed. Pre-construction meeting held June, 1989.	
	1.6	Begin renovation of sanitary sewer and water system at Menard. Initiate slope failure project. Renovate and remodel Dietary Center.	1.6	Renovation of sanitary sewer complete June 1989. Upgrade of steam and water system nearing completion. Steam piping to be completed July 1989. Slope failure project delayed due to need for additional funding. Funds to be requested in FY91 Capital Request. Renovation of Dietary Center began June 1989.	

Table 12
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

OBJECTIVES

1.7	Begin water and sewer system upgrade at Dwight.	1.7	Made decision June, 1989 to purchase water from city of Dwight. Will request additional funds in FY91 Capital Request to complete project.
1.8	Continue housing unit renovation project at Menard Psychiatric Center.	1.8	Phase I complete August, 1988. Phase II funds released January, 1989. Project is at 50% design phase.
1.9	Begin renovation of dietary center at Pontiac. Begin repair and renovation of utility systems. Divide South Cellhouse & Condemned Unit. Expand Visitation area.	1.9	Dietary project completed May, 1989. Asbestos abatement delays renovation of utility systems. South Cellhouse project scope reworked. Visitation addition to be bid July, 1989.
1.10	Begin roof repairs of various buildings at Sheridan.	1.10	Construction started September, 1988. Project completed March, 1989.
1.11	Complete construction of new medical unit at Stateville.	1.11	Floor problems delay acceptance. Estimated completion is November, 1989.
1.12	Continue construction of two 750-bed medium security facilities. Western Illinois Correctional Center (Mt. Sterling) scheduled to open October, 1989. Illinois River Correctional Center (Canton) scheduled to open January, 1990.	1.12	Western Illinois Correctional Center completed April, 1989. Illinois River Correctional Center completed October, 1989.
1.13	Begin design of third new facility following site selection.	1.13	Project not funded.
1.14	Complete conversion of SE cluster at Dixon CC from mental health facility for correctional use.	1.14	Projected completion is September, 1989.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 12
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89
-developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in the institutional environment.	1.15 Develop and deliver 40 hours Locksmith training to facilitate servicing of locks and locking mechanisms.	1.15 Trained 16 staff statewide
	1.16 Provide two hours of Asbestos Awareness Training for all Corrections Maintenance staff.	1.16 334 staff certified as Asbestos Abatement workers.
	1.17 Develop and deliver 24 hours additional training to newly hired health care staff to supplement 40 hours Pre-Service Security Orientation Training.	1.17 55 staff trained.
	1.18 Increase training for staff of Condemned Unit by continuing to provide 40 hours primary training for new staff. Also develop and deliver 16 hours of in-service training for Menard and Pontiac.	1.18 179 staff trained.
	1.19 Train at least two staff from each institution in weapons inspection and maintenance.	1.19 102 staff trained.
2. To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	1.20 Provide for training in use and delivery of chemical agents.	1.20 41 staff trained.
	2.1 During fiscal year 1989, continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.	2.1 Nineteen adult facilities and/or units audited.

Table 12
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
3. To increase programming that increases out-of-cell time.	3.1	Continue initiative to implement innovative programming for inmates.	3.1	Initiated first successful prison industry asbestos abatement removal program in the United States.
	3.2	During fiscal year 1989, expand Correctional Industry assignments through expansion of industry products and services, including the asbestos abatement program. Upgrade furniture, cleaning supplies, and expand agricultural division.	3.2	90 new inmate assignments added, including 50 inmate workers in asbestos removal.
	3.3	Continue to ensure that maximum institutions provide daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population	3.3	Ninety percent compliance achieved.
	3.4	Despite an increase in total population, continue to maintain or reduce the number of segregation placements through alternative disciplinary action	3.4	Segregation placement reduced 5%.
	3.5	Continue evening programming at all facilities when security is not compromised.	3.5	All institutions offer evening programming ranging from gym activities to college coursework.
4. To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1	Provide career training to identified personnel.	4.1	Nineteen staff trained.
	4.2	Uniformly apply equal employment opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs.	4.2	Department of Human Rights approved the Department's FY89 Affirmative Action Plan. Protected classes are recruited through the Affirmative Action Office.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 12
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
5.	To have available specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Response Team (SERT).	5.1 Continue to ensure that two SERT teams are available for immediate response to escape (crisis) situations.	5.1 Thirty-one two-man teams available to respond to crisis situations.
		5.2 Provide training for Basic and Advanced TACT teams (crowd control).	5.2 238 staff trained.
		5.3 Continue to provide routine and advanced Hostage Negotiation classes.	5.3 48 staff trained
6.	To increase awareness of staff related problems and provide support and recognition of staff achievements.	6.1 Continue to support concept of the Employee Assistance Program in providing confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	6.1 161 staff trained.
		6.2 All adult facilities will continue to recognize staff for years of service and exceptional achievement	6.2 Each adult facility held a recognition ceremony for fiscal year 1989.

Table 13
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
1. With the continuing increase of the adult offender population, to continue to improve the safety and institutional environment for staff and inmates by:	1.1	Continue weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure efficient immediate responses in housing units.	1.1	Response times of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.
	1.2	Achieve ACA re-accreditation for Danville, Dwight, Logan, Menard, Menard Psych, Shawnee, and Vandalia.	1.2	Logan, Menard, Menard Psych and Shawnee re-accredited August 1989; remaining institutions will be re-accredited January 1990.
	1.3	Revalidate male initial classification instrument. Begin validation studies for female initial classification and reclassification instruments.	1.3	Analysis for male initial classification completed. Design of female initial classification and reclassification instruments under way.
	1.4	Complete renovation of Administration Building and utility system upgrade at Joliet.	1.4	Rehab of Administration Building completed May, 1989. Utility system upgrade is 95% complete.
	1.5	Renovate one boiler and continue work on utility upgrade at Logan.	1.5	Asbestos has been removed from boiler #2. Meeting with CDB to schedule remaining asbestos abatement.
	1.6	Complete slope failure project at Menard. Renovate General Store Bldg and rehab Administration Building Floor.	1.6	Completion of slope failure project delayed due to need for additional funds. Funds requested in FY91 Capital Request. Renovation of General Store Bldg. is at 50% design phase. Rehab of Administration Building floor is at 95% design phase.
	1.7	Complete water and sewer system upgrade at Dwight.	1.7	City of Dwight has run water line to institution. Project for institution connection and water system upgrade to be bid May, 1990.
	1.8	Begin Phase II of housing unit renovation project at Menard Psychiatric Center.	1.8	Phase II work is at 95% design phase.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 13
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

-new institution construction	1.9	Complete division of South Cellhouse at Pontiac and renovation of Condemned Unit. Complete Visitation addition. Coordinate, review and begin design for replacement of two housing units.	1.9	South Cellhouse project cancelled. Renovation of Condemned Unit completed. Visitation addition estimated completion is February, 1990. Review on-going for design of replacement maximum security cellhouses.
	1.10	Begin roof repairs of various buildings. (Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, Stateville, Sheridan, Dixon, and Vienna).	1.10	Roof repairs at Joliet and Pontiac are complete. Work at other sites is in progress with estimated completion date of spring, 1990.
-planning for new institutional beds, either through conversion of under-utilized State facilities or building new ones.	1.11	Upgrade security locks at Centralia, Graham, Logan, and Sheridan.	1.11	All projects bid.
	1.12	Install new Fire Alarm System at Vienna.	1.12	Funds released November, 1989. Project is at 95% design phase.
-developing increased training for staff in areas related to the safety and security in the institutional environment.	1.13	Complete construction of 728-bed medium security facility. Illinois River Correctional Center (Canton) scheduled to open September, 1989.	1.13	Institution opened 10/21/89. Work continues on construction of bakery and specialized living unit.
	1.14	Complete conversion of Bldg. 60, and SE cluster at Dixon CC from mental health facility to correctional use.	1.14	SE cluster opens for female inmates September, 1989.
	1.15	Develop and deliver 40 hours Locksmith training to facilitate servicing of locks and locking mechanisms.	1.15	Training scheduled for June 1990. New Advanced Locksmith program centering on Master Keying is scheduled for April 3-5, 1990.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 13
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
1.	To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	1.16 Provide two hours of Asbestos Awareness Training for all Corrections Maintenance staff.	1.16 47 trained.
		1.17 Develop and deliver 24 hours additional training to newly hired health care staff to supplement 40 hours Pre-Service Security Orientation Training.	1.17 20 trained.
		1.18 Increase training for staff of Condemned Unit by continuing to provide 40 hours primary training for new staff. Also develop and deliver 16 hours of in-service training for Menard and Pontiac.	1.18 79 trained.
		1.19 Train at least two staff from each institution in weapons inspection and maintenance.	1.19 10 trained.
		1.20 Provide for training in use and delivery of chemical agents.	1.20 54 trained.
2.	To increase programming that increases out-of-cell time.	1.21 Provide training for supervisory staff in drug awareness.	1.21 57 trained.
		2.1 During fiscal year 1990 continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.	2.1 Seven adult facilities and/or units audited.
3.		3.1 Continue Initiative to implement innovative programming for inmates.	3.1 An intensive pilot program for substance abuse was introduced at Dwight. Planning continues for pilot programs at Graham and Sheridan. 60 staff trained to provide additional substance abuse programs.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 13
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

3.2	During fiscal year 1990, expand Correctional industry assignments through development of joint ventures with private industry and other state agencies in the areas of waste recycling and emergency hazardous materials removal. At Illinois River Correctional Center a commercial size bakery will open.	3.2	New legislation allowing Correctional industries to engage in joint ventures did not take effect until 1/1/90. Several joint ventures in planning stage. Bakery is under construction with planned completion date of 7/1/90.
3.3	Continue to ensure that maximum institutions provide daily out-of-cell time for all inmates in general population	3.3	95% compliance.
3.4	Despite an increase in total population, continue to maintain or reduce the number of segregation placements through alternative disciplinary action	3.4	1% reduction in segregation placement.
3.5	Continue evening programming at all facilities when security is not compromised.	3.5	Evening yard and gym programs held regularly, security permitting. At Centralia, Graham, and Vandalia increased number of evening college courses. At Menard, one evening GED class added.
4.1	To continue to develop training for identified adult institutional personnel who are being developed for administrative roles.	4.1	210 staff trained.
4.2	Uniformly apply equal employment opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs	4.2	Department of Human Rights approved the Department's FY90 Affirmative Action Plan. Protected classes are recruited through the Affirmative Action Office.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 13
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
5.	To have available specific "crisis groups" such as Statewide Escape Response Teams (SERT).	5.1 Continue to ensure that two SERT teams are available for immediate response to escape (crisis) situations	5.1 Forty-two two-man teams available to respond to crisis situations.
		5.2 Provide training for Basic and Advanced TACT teams (crowd control).	5.2 129 staff trained.
		5.3 Continue to provide routine and advanced Hostage Negotiation classes.	5.3 42 staff trained.
6.	To increase awareness of staff related problems and provide support and recognition of staff achievements.	6.1 Continue to support concept of the Employee Assistance Program in providing confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	6.1 Training on EAP provided to 57 supervisory staff.
		6.2 All adult facilities will continue to recognize staff for years of service and exceptional achievement	6.2 Each adult facility has scheduled a recognition ceremony for fiscal year 1990.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1.	To continue to improve the safety and institutional environment of adult institutions for staff and inmates.	<p>1.1 To maintain written operating policies and procedures for each facility which are periodically tested and evaluated, and annually updated.</p> <p>1.2 The respective Duty Warden will regularly inspect facility and initiate corrective action to remedy any deficiencies noted.</p> <p>1.3 Conduct weekly emergency cell evacuation drills to ensure sufficient immediate responses in housing units.</p> <p>1.4 The Deputy Director/Assistant Deputy Directors will regularly conduct site visits to all adult institutions to review operations and remedy problems noted.</p>	<p>1.1 Number of adult facilities annually updating written operating policies and procedures.</p> <p>1.2 Inspections will be completed weekly and maintained in inspection logs for all adult facilities.</p> <p>1.3 Response time of less than four minutes during weekly drills at all adult institutions.</p> <p>1.4 A site visit to all adult institutions will be completed quarterly.</p>
2.	To continue to develop uniform adult policies and procedures which include a system for monitoring compliance.	<p>2.1 During FY91 continue to ensure that Administrative Rules and Directives are consistently implemented.</p>	<p>2.1 Number of Internal Audits completed.</p>
3.	To maintain ACA national recognition for operating standards of excellence.	<p>3.1 Achieve ACA accreditation for Western Illinois and Illinois River, and re-accreditation for Hill, Sheridan and Stateville Correctional Centers.</p>	<p>3.1 Accreditation for Western Illinois and Illinois River, August 1990. Re-accreditation for Hill, Sheridan, and Stateville, January 1991.</p>
4.	Meet the continued growth in prison population by increasing prison bed capacity.	<p>4.1 Construct a 600 bed minimum security prison for males at Robinson, Illinois.</p> <p>4.2 Construct a 600 bed minimum security prison for males at Taylorville, Illinois.</p> <p>4.3 Construct a 728 bed medium security prison for males at Mt. Vernon, Illinois.</p>	<p>4.1 Construction schedule.</p> <p>4.2 Construction schedule.</p> <p>4.3 Construction schedule.</p>

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
5. Upgrade and maintain existing prisons.	4.4 Construct a 200 bed minimum security work camp at the Du Quoin State Fairgrounds.	4.4 Construction schedule.
	4.5 Purchase and renovate property for a 250 bed minimum security prison for females.	4.5 Construction schedule.
	4.6 Renovate and convert Assumption High School to a 400 bed correctional facility.	4.6 Construction schedule.
	4.7 Purchase/renovate/construct additional work camps at 3 locations. It will add an additional 550 beds.	4.7 Construction schedule.
	5.1 Renovate building systems:	5.1 Construction schedule.
	5.1a At Joliet, plan rehab of West Cellhouse.	5.1a Construction schedule.
	5.1b At Menard, plan renovation of MSU "C" Bldg.	5.1b Construction schedule.
	5.1c At Pontiac, plan construction of 2 replacement maximum security cellhouses.	5.1c Construction schedule.
	5.1d At Vandalia, repair storm damage and make repairs as necessary.	5.1d Construction schedule.
	5.1e At Dwight, plan medical unit.	5.1e Construction schedule.
	5.1f At Pontiac, upgrade air conditioning system.	5.1f Construction schedule.
	5.2 Upgrade utility systems:	Construction schedule.
	5.2a At Dixon, plan steam distribution upgrade and replace boiler system.	5.2a Construction schedule.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
5.2b	At East Moline, plan steam distribution system upgrade and replace boiler systems.	5.2b Construction schedule.
5.2c	At Joliet, rehab electrical distribution system and install sewage grinder.	5.2c Construction schedule.
5.2d	At Logan, complete utility upgrade.	5.2d Construction schedule.
5.2e	At Menard, renovate the power plant, including the main generator.	5.2e Construction schedule.
5.2f	At Menard, replace the sewer lift station.	5.2f Construction schedule.
5.2g	At Menard Psych, upgrade steam and water distribution systems.	5.2g Construction schedule.
5.2h	At Pontiac, upgrade selected utilities and plan for total rehab.	5.2g Construction schedule.
5.2i	At Sheridan, renovate South Unit HVAC and replace windows.	5.2i Construction schedule.
5.2j	At Vandalia, renovate the electrical distribution system.	5.2j Construction schedule.
5.2k	Replace boiler systems at Sheridan and Vandalia.	5.2k Construction schedule.
5.3	Renovate locking systems at Logan, Sheridan, and Vienna.	5.3 Construction schedule.
5.4	Renovate roofs at Dixon, Dwight, East Moline, Joliet, Menard, Pontiac, Stateville, and Vienna.	5.4 Construction schedule.

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
6. To continue managing adult inmate population using an effective system of classification.	5.5 Renovate roads and parking lots at Joliet, Menard, and Vienna.	5.5 Construction schedule.
	5.6 Make energy conservation improvements at Dwight, Pontiac, and Vienna.	5.6 Construction schedule.
	6.1 Implement revalidated male initial classification instrument.	6.1 Implementation schedule.
7. To develop increased program opportunities for inmate population.	6.2 Provide regular monitoring reports on classification.	6.2 Completed monthly monitoring reports.
	7.1 To provide substance abuse counseling to increasing number of drug related offenders.	7.1 Number of inmates participating in substance abuse programs.
	7.2 To increase programs for sex-offenders.	7.2 Number of sex-offender programs.
7.4 Develop a sentencing alternative bootcamp program for first felony offenders between the ages of 17 and 25.	7.3 Expand Correctional Industry assignments with opening of new bakery at Illinois River, 30 inmates; microfilm operation at Centralia, 40 inmates; expansion of asbestos abatement teams, 40 inmates; and the opening of new meat processing plant at Western Illinois, 40 inmates.	7.3 Number of additional assignments and inmates added.
	7.4 Develop a sentencing alternative bootcamp program for first felony offenders between the ages of 17 and 25.	7.4 Opened in FY91.
	8.1 To train, at a minimum, 2 counselors from each institution to be certified substance abuse counselors.	8.1 Number certified.
8. To develop staff training programs to improve management and delivery of services in a correctional setting.		

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 14
Adult Institution
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
9. To provide equal opportunity work and promotional opportunities, while increasing awareness of staff problems and recognition of staff achievements.	8.2 To restructure management training for mid level managers focusing on individual skills and team building.	8.2 Number trained.
	8.3 To pilot a training program dealing with stress of the job and work environment for staff and family members.	8.3 Effectiveness of program.
	9.1 Uniformly apply equal opportunities at all facilities. Recruit and hire protected classes in those work areas demonstrating specific needs.	9.1 Monitor adult institutions compliance with Department Affirmative Action goals.
9.2	Continue Employee Assistant Program at each adult institution which provides confidential assistance to employees experiencing personal problems affecting work performance.	9.2 Number of active programs.
9.3	Recognize staff for exceptional achievement and years of services at annual recognition ceremony.	9.3 Annual recognition ceremony for each facility.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 15
Adult Population Overview
End of Fiscal Year

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90 (Proj.)	FY 91 (Proj.)
Admissions							
Court-Felony	7,047	7,365	8,041	8,480	9,397	11,189	12,296
Court-Misdemeanant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Violators-New Sentence	1,383	1,367	1,381	1,379	1,344	1,770	2,044
Technical Violators	1,628	2,088	2,344	1,005	1,284	2,565	3,079
TOTAL	10,058	10,820	11,766	10,864	12,025	15,524	17,419
Good Time (Days)							
MGT Awarded	261,187	269,974	786,830	687,297	711,386	N/A	N/A
Time Revoked	351,572	372,523	495,220	513,804	565,523	N/A	N/A
Time Restored	89,534	79,390	170,149	203,338	221,396	N/A	N/A
Net	(851)	(23,159)	461,759	376,831	367,259	N/A	N/A
Exits							
MSR	7,763	7,968	9,383	9,010	9,264	11,065	13,477
Parole	267	300	118	52	39	N/A	N/A
Discharge/Release	776	897	1,337	1,008	581	736	878
Death & Other	22	59	49	49	37	0	6
TOTAL	8,828	9,224	10,887	10,119	9,921	11,801	14,361
Population							
Adult Institutions	16,847	18,410	19,144	19,862	21,779	24,908	27,766
Federal	7	6	6	5	4	5	5
Other State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Jail	43	37	47	0	0	0	0
Community Centers	752	731	731	687	793	887	1,087
Electronic Detention	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
TOTAL ADULT	17,649	19,184	19,928	20,554	22,576	26,300	29,358
Capacity							
Adult Institutions	17,620	18,640	19,118	19,318	20,176	21,248	23,285
Federal	7	6	6	5	4	5	5
Other State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
County Jail	43	41	50	0	0	0	0
Community Centers	748	731	726	670	787	887	1,087
Electronic Detention	0	0	0	0	0	500	500
TOTAL ADULT	18,418	19,418	19,900	19,993	20,967	22,640	24,877

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Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 16
End of Fiscal Year Adult Population and Rated Capacity
FY 78 - FY 91

Fiscal Year	Adult Population				Rated Capacity			
	*Inst.	CCC	ED	Total	*Inst.	CCC	ED	Capacity
1978	10,594	350	0	10,944	11,320	416	0	11,736
1979	10,782	481	0	11,263	11,420	482	0	11,902
1980	11,467	635	0	12,102	11,395	630	0	12,025
1981	12,465	666	0	13,131	12,645	802	0	13,447
1982	13,154	803	0	13,957	13,245	802	0	14,047
1983	13,310	425	0	13,735	13,265	553	0	13,818
1984	15,857	692	0	16,549	15,432	677	0	16,109
1985	16,897	752	0	17,649	17,670	748	0	18,418
1986	18,453	731	0	19,184	18,687	731	0	19,418
1987	19,197	731	0	19,928	19,174	726	0	19,900
1988	19,867	687	0	20,554	19,323	670	0	19,993
1989	21,783	793	0	22,576	20,180	787	0	20,967
1990 (Proj.)	24,913	887	500	26,300	23,490	887	500	24,877
1991 (Proj.)	27,771	1,087	500	29,358	24,695	1,087	500	26,282

Table 17
Total Admissions
FY 78 - FY 91

Fiscal Year	Felony	Defaulters	Misdemeanor	Total
1978	5,391	1,487	605	7,483
1979	5,310	1,731	597	7,638
1980	6,301	2,077	644	9,022
1981	6,565	1,729	696	8,990
1982	6,663	2,413	856	9,932
1983	7,340	3,220	943	11,503
1984	7,005	3,120	23	10,148
1985	7,047	3,011	0	10,058
1986	7,365	3,455	0	10,820
1987	8,041	3,725	0	11,766
1988	8,480	2,384	0	10,864
1989	9,397	2,628	0	12,025
1990 (Proj.)	11,189	4,335	0	15,524
1991 (Proj.)	12,296	5,123	0	17,419

Table 18
Total Exits
FY 78 - FY 91

Fiscal Year	Parole	Nondiscretionary	Other	Total
1978	5,440	771	1,008	7,219
1979	4,243	1,843	1,362	7,448
1980	3,229	3,822	1,431	8,482
1981	1,008	6,039	1,325	8,372
1982	1,012	6,748	1,290	9,050
1983	522	11,151	42	11,715
1984	311	6,919	40	7,270
1985	267	8,514	47	8,828
1986	300	8,869	55	9,224
1987	118	10,720	49	10,887
1988	52	10,000	67	10,119
1989	39	9,823	59	9,921
1990 (Est.)	**	11,801	**	11,801
1991 (Proj.)	**	14,361	**	14,361

*Includes Federal/Other State and Electronic Detention (FY 90)

**In Projected exits MSR, parole and other (death, commutations, other discharges) are not separated.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
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Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 19
Adult Institution Inmate Profile
End of Fiscal Year

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90 (12/31/89)
End of Fiscal Year Population	16,988	18,532	19,316	20,023	21,782	23,417
SEX						
Male	97.1%	96.2%	96.9%	96.2%	96.2%	96.3%
Female	2.9%	3.8%	3.1%	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%
RACE						
White	31.8%	32.2%	32.1%	31.1%	30.6%	29.9%
Black	60.8%	60.0%	59.8%	60.4%	60.1%	60.7%
Hispanic	7.3%	7.6%	8.0%	8.4%	8.6%	8.9%
American Indian	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
American Asian	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%
AGE						
17 yrs	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%
18-20 yrs	12.0%	11.2%	10.2%	9.3%	8.8%	8.7%
21-24 yrs	24.0%	23.1%	22.0%	20.6%	19.8%	19.8%
25-30 yrs	30.4%	30.3%	29.9%	29.1%	29.5%	29.1%
31-40 yrs	23.9%	25.6%	27.2%	29.4%	30.0%	29.9%
41-50 yrs	6.7%	6.7%	7.2%	8.0%	8.4%	8.6%
51 yrs & older	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
CRIME CLASS						
Murder	16.0%	16.4%	17.2%	17.8%	17.4%	16.8%
Class X	35.6%	34.8%	35.4%	36.0%	35.9%	35.7%
Class 1	14.9%	15.2%	15.1%	15.5%	15.8%	15.8%
Class 2	21.3%	21.5%	22.3%	21.4%	21.6%	22.4%
Class 3	9.9%	9.8%	8.0%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%
Class 4	2.2%	2.0%	1.8%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%
Misdemeanor	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

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Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 20

Adult Rated Capacity By Security Designation Fiscal Year 1978 through Fiscal Year 1991

Security Designation	FY 78		FY 79		FY 80		FY 81		FY 82		FY 83		FY 84	
	Capacity	%	Capacity	%	Capacity	%	Capacity	%	Capacity	%	Capacity	%	Capacity	%
MAXIMUM:														
Dwight	300		300		400		400		400		400		400	
Joliet	1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,250		1,340	
Menard	2,270		2,270		2,270		2,280		2,280		2,280		2,280	
Menard Psych.	315		315		315		315		315		315		315	
Pontiac	1,950		1,800		1,800		1,700		1,700		1,700		1,700	
Stateville	2,175		2,175		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050		2,050	
Federal/Oth. State	---		---		---		---		---		---		6	
sub-total	8,260	70%	8,110	68%	8,085	67%	7,995	59%	7,995	57%	7,995	58%	8,091	50%
FEMALE:														
Dwight	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
PSYCHIATRIC:														
Menard Psych.	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
MEDIUM:														
Centralla	---		---		---		600		750		750		950	
Danville	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Dixon	---		---		---		---		---		0		154	
Graham	---		---		---		450		750		750		950	
Hill	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Illinois River	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Logan	750		750		750		750		750		750		850	
Menard Sp Unit	---		---		---		250		250		250		250	
Pontiac MSU	---		---		---		300		300		300		300	
Shawnee	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Sheridan	325		425		425		425		425		425		625	
Vandalla	700		700		700		700		700		700		700	
Western Illinois	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Other State	---		---		---		---		---		---		12	
sub-total	1,775	15%	1,875	16%	1,875	16%	3,475	26%	3,925	28%	3,925	28%	4,791	30%
MINIMUM:														
East Moline	---		---		---		50		200		200		568	
Jacksonville	---		---		---		---		---		---		150	
Lincoln	---		---		---		---		---		---		150	
Robinson	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Taylorville	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Vandalia	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Vienna	685		685		685		685		685		685		685	
County Jail	---		---		---		---		---		---		79	
sub-total	685	6%	685	6%	685	6%	735	5%	885	6%	885	6%	1,632	10%
FARM:														
Menard	350		350		350		90		90		90		90	
Pontiac	50		200		200		---		---		---		---	
Stateville	200		200		200		200		200		200		200	
sub-total	600	5%	750	6%	750	6%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%	290	2%
WORK CAMP:														
Dixon Springs	---		---		---		---		---		---		150	
DuQuoin	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
East Moline #1	---		---		---		---		---		20		60	
East Moline #2	---		---		---		---		---		---		60	
Hanna City	---		---		---		---		---		---		100	
Hardin County	---		---		---		50		50		50		150	
New Work Camps	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
Springfield	---		---		---		50		50		50		58	
Vandalia	---		---		---		50		50		50		50	
sub-total	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	150	1%	150	1%	170	1%	628	4%
INSTITUTION TOTAL														
INSTITUTION TOTAL	11,320	96%	11,420	96%	11,395	95%	12,645	94%	13,245	94%	13,265	96%	15,432	96%
COMMUNITY CENTER														
COMMUNITY CENTER	416	4%	482	4%	630	5%	802	6%	802	6%	553	4%	677	4%
ELECTRONIC DETENTION														
ELECTRONIC DETENTION	---		---		---		---		---		---		---	
ADULT RATED CAPACITY														
ADULT RATED CAPACITY	11,736	100%	11,902	100%	12,025	100%	13,447	100%	14,047	100%	13,818	100%	16,109	100%

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Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 20 (Continued)

Adult Rated Capacity By Security Designation Fiscal Year 1978 through Fiscal Year 1991

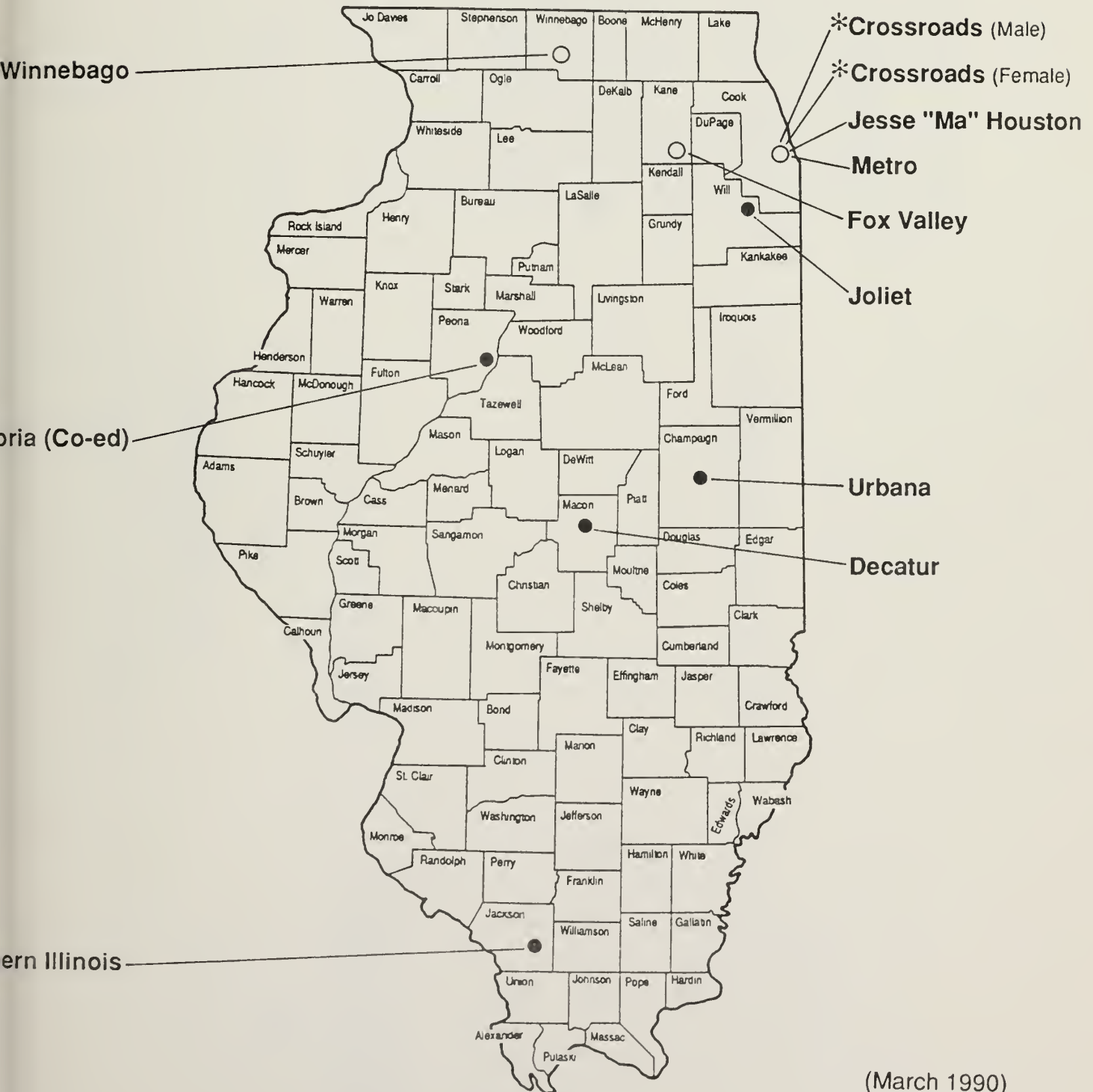
FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	Planned FY 90	Planned FY 91	Security Designation
Capacity %	Capacity %	Capacity %	Capacity %	Capacity %	Capacity %	Capacity %	
496	496	444	---	---	---	---	MAXIMUM:
1,340	1,180	1,180	1,340	1,340	1,340	1,340	Dwight
2,280	2,280	2,280	2,302	2,302	2,302	2,302	Joliet
315	315	315	---	---	---	---	Menard
1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	Menard Psych.
2,050	2,050	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	Pontiac
7	6	6	5	4	5	5	Stateville
8,188	44%	8,027	41%	7,725	39%	7,147	Federal/Oth. State
---	---	---	496	2%	496	2%	sub-total
---	---	---	315	2%	315	1%	FEMALE:
950	950	950	950	950	950	950	Dwight
---	896	896	896	896	896	896	PSYCHIATRIC:
582	806	858	878	986	1,152	1,179	Menard Psych.
950	950	950	950	950	950	950	MEDIUM:
---	---	728	896	896	896	896	Centrallia
---	---	---	---	600	728	788	Danville
850	850	850	850	850	850	850	Dixon
250	250	250	250	250	250	250	Graham
300	300	300	300	300	300	300	Hill
836	896	896	896	896	896	896	Illinois River
750	750	750	750	750	750	750	Logan
700	700	700	---	---	---	---	Menard Sp Unit
---	---	---	---	---	728	728	Pontiac MSU
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Shawnee
6,168	33%	7,348	38%	8,128	41%	7,616	Sheridan
568	568	568	688	688	568	568	Vandalia
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	Western Illinois
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	Other State
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	sub-total
---	---	---	700	700	700	700	MINIMUM:
685	685	685	685	685	685	685	East Moline
43	41	50	---	---	---	---	Jacksonville
2,296	12%	2,294	12%	2,303	12%	3,073	Lincoln
90	90	90	68	68	68	68	Robinson
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	600
290	2%	290	1%	290	1%	268	600
150	150	150	150	150	150	150	600
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	600
60	60	60	---	---	60	60	600
60	60	60	---	---	60	60	600
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	600
150	150	150	---	150	150	150	600
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	600
50	50	50	---	---	50	50	600
728	4%	728	4%	728	4%	408	2%
17,670	96%	18,687	96%	19,174	96%	19,323	97%
748	4%	731	4%	726	4%	670	3%
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
18,418	100%	19,418	100%	19,900	100%	19,993	100%

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 21
Program Services Data

	<u>FY89 Actual</u>	<u>FY90 Estimated</u>	<u>FY91 Projected</u>
<u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS</u>			
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$348,152.5	\$393,593.6	\$461,089.7
Inmates (Avg. Daily Pop.)	21,271	24,710	28,007
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	8,862	9,308	10,302
Performance Indicator:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$16,367	\$15,929	\$16,463
<u>ADULT INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$338,036.0	\$380,426.3	\$442,804.4
Inmates (Avg. Daily Pop.)	20,534	23,548	26,537
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	8,671	9,072	10,066
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$16,462	\$16,155	\$16,686
Total Staff/Inmate Ratio	0.422	0.385	0.379

Figure 3
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS
 (COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION)



(March 1990)

○ - Area 1

● - Area 2

* Contractual Centers

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		
1.	To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society.	
1.1	Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.	1.1a Retention of approximately 95% of residents active in full-time programming. 1.1b The percentage of residents employed per week averaged near 90%. 1.1c There was an increase to 19% of the residents per week who are in an educational program. 1.1d There was an increase to 86% of residents who enrolled in a vocational training program who either successfully completed or remained enrolled at release.
1.2	Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.	1.1e There was an increase to 85% of the residents enrolled in the GED program who completed or continued the program at release. 1.1f Three-fourths of the residents' job placements were obtained through contractual job service vendors. 1.2a The percentage of disciplinary returns averaged 25% of all exits. 1.2b Since January, 1989, the number of serious incidents decreased by 25% over the first six months of fiscal year 1989. 1.2c Counselors attempt to increase direct contacts with neediest residents. 1.2d More outcome data has been collected for analysis as a result of the implementation of a more detailed termination report.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1.3 | Eliminate use of illicit drugs and alcohol. | <p>1.3a All residents are assessed at admission for substance abuse problems. Residents receive in-house counseling and/or are referred to the appropriate community service agency.</p> <p>1.3b Starting in January, 1989, nearly 100% of those in need of alcohol and drug treatment receive services.</p> <p>1.3c The number of serious incidents reported which involved drugs fell by 21% over 1988.</p> <p>1.3d A 27 bed community drug treatment program at Crossroads CCC for women who graduate from the residential treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center began operation during January, 1989.</p> <p>1.3e The number of serious incidents involving alcohol use averaged below five per month during fiscal year 1989.</p> |
| 1.4 | Develop and improve upon the mother/child relationship among all female residents with children. | <p>1.4a Programs which bring children to the facilities and the mothers to the children at home and neutral sites to share a bonding relationship continue at all three female centers.</p> |
| 1.5 | Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goals, objectives, and expectations. | <p>1.4b Title XX funding has been allocated for group and individual parenting seminars.</p> <p>1.5 Specific and relevant individual staff goals and objectives were established and have been reviewed at least quarterly.</p> |

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
2. To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.	2.1 Provide education for residents in need, including ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills as appropriate for each resident.	2.1a Over 60% who need ABE enroll for classes; 95% completed courses or continued after release.
		2.1b 85% who need GED completed or continued coursework at release.
		2.1c 34 residents took college coursework in the last six months of fiscal year 1989, over twice the number in the previous six months; all completed or continued coursework after release.
		2.1d All residents are required to participate in the Lifeskills Program. Full participation was a top priority for the Community Services Division in 1989
	2.2 Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment.	2.2a Residents in need were very active in vocational training.
		2.2b 75% of residents who enrolled in vocational training programs completed or remained enrolled at release.
		2.2c Many residents who were enrolled in such training obtained employment related to the training received.
2.3 Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment.		2.3a The residents who successfully completed the community center program averaged six months of employment, working during 71% of their stay at a center.
		2.3b Of the residents released to community supervision, 91% were employed at that

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89
2.4	Improve linkage between institutional training programs and CCC employment.	2.4 One of every five residents who were involved in training programs in the institution continued same or similar training during their CCC stay.
2.5	Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment.	2.5a In fiscal year 1989 there had been over 1,300 job placements for CCC residents. Of these, 75% were obtained through contractual employment and Project 7B services.
2.5b		2.5b Residents released to the community averaged over five months on jobs obtained through contractual services, with 91% employed at release.
2.5c		2.5c Compared to the 8.5 month average length of stay before release to the community, residents worked at jobs obtained through such services for 63% of their time served.
2.6	Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate.	2.6a Of the residents served in fiscal year 1989, 56% were referred to JTPA. After eligibility screening, 77% had been accepted.
2.6b		2.6b Of those residents accepted for JTPA, all were involved to some degree.
2.6c		2.6c Residents have obtained employment through other community resources, such as the Illinois Job Service, Goodwill Industries of Chicago,

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

Correctional Employment Services,
SIU Department of Rehabilitation,
Prisoner Release Ministries, and
SAFER Foundation.

2.6d Except for a few cases, all residents
assessed to need alcohol or drug treatment
received necessary services.

2.6e Ten residents exiting in fiscal year
1989 were in need of mental health
counseling. All were referred for
services and had been treated.

2.6f Residents have also utilized services
provided by state agencies and local
service providers in other areas such
as family counseling, developmental
disabilities, career counseling, veteran's
affairs, chaplaincy services, etc. Lists
of all available community resources are
posted in each center. New contracts are
constantly being developed as supervisors
meet with service providers in the
community.

3. To increase money management
skills of residents.

3.1 Educate residents in money
management skills.

3.1a All residents are required to participate
in the Lifeskills Program.

3.1b Counselors discuss each resident's
money management objectives and
accomplishments on a weekly basis.

3.2 Develop program plans to improve money
management and spending priority skills.

3.2a Residents devoted 20% of their income to
room and board; saved 18% of their income;
devoted 13% to essential expenditures such

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 22
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

4.	To provide services to releasees on community supervision to utilize the counseling and service provisions available in the community center while removing this burden from parole agents with excessive caseloads.	4.1	Develop Community Resource Centers to provide services to releasees in the community.	3.3	Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.	as transportation, work costs, educational expenses, etc.; provided 10% for family support; and paid 28% of their income for allowance and leave expenses.
5.	To increase both operational and programmatic compliance with all Department Rules, and Standards.	4.2	Provide direct and brokered service to releasees.	3.2b	Counselors work with each resident to develop individual goals which must be addressed in the community center program.	3.3 Residents averaged \$1,600 in savings before release to the community.
5.1	Improve staff awareness of proper procedures and acceptable achievement levels.	4.1a	Title XX funds remain to be allocated for releasee programming in Community Resource Centers.	4.1b	Contracts with service providers such as Gateway and SAFER Foundations remain in effect.	4.2 Counselors make references to community service providers for releasees who seek assistance at a Community Resource Center.
5.2	Increase staff participation in internal audits.	5.1	Specific and relevant individual staff goals and objectives were established and have been reviewed at least quarterly.	5.2	Internal audits have been completed with few findings and no major problems.	

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

1. To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society.

OBJECTIVES

1.1 Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.

1.1a Retention of approximately 95% of residents active in full-time programming.

1.1b The percentage of residents employed per week averaged near 90%.

1.1c There was an increase to 21% of the residents per week who are in an educational program.

1.1d There was an increase to 92% of residents enrolled in a vocational training program who either successfully completed or remained enrolled at release

1.1e There was an increase to 86% of the residents enrolled in the GED program who completed or continued the program at release.

1.1f 65% of the residents' job placements were obtained through contractual job service vendors.

1.2 Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.

1.2a The percentage of disciplinary returns decreased to 18% of all exits from a center.

1.2b Counselors attempt to increase direct contacts with neediest residents.

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
1.3	Reduce the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.	<p>1.3a All residents are assessed at admission for substance abuse problems. Residents receive in-house counseling and/or are referred to the appropriate community service agency.</p> <p>1.3b Starting in July, 1989, 100% of those in need of alcohol and drug treatment received services.</p> <p>1.3c Serious incidents reported which involve drugs constitute 14% of all incidents reported so far in fiscal year 1990.</p> <p>1.3d A 27 bed community drug treatment program at Crossroads CCC for women who graduate from the residential treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center has been in operation since January, 1989.</p> <p>1.3e Serious incidents involving alcohol use constitute 11% of all incidents reported.</p>
1.4	Develop and improve upon the mother/child relationship among all female residents with children.	<p>1.4a Programs which bring children to the facilities and the mothers to the children at home and neutral sites to share a bonding relationship continue at all three female centers.</p> <p>1.4b Title XX funding has been allocated for group and individual parenting seminars</p>
1.5	Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goals, objectives, and expectations.	<p>1.5 Specific and relevant individual staff goals and objectives were established and have been reviewed at least quarterly.</p>

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89
2. To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.	2.1 Provide education for residents in need, including ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills as appropriate for each resident.	2.1a Over 75% who need ABE enroll for classes; 60% completed courses or continued after release. 2.1b 86% who needed GED completed or continued coursework at release. 2.1c 32 residents took college coursework in the first six months of fiscal year 1990; all completed or continued coursework. 2.1d All residents are required to participate in the Lifeskills Program.
2.2 Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment.	2.2a Residents in need were very active in vocational training.	2.2a Residents in need were very active in vocational training.
2.3 Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment.	2.2b Over 90% of residents who enrolled in vocational training programs completed or remained enrolled at release. 2.2c Many residents who were enrolled in such training obtained employment related to the training received.	2.2b Over 90% of residents who enrolled in vocational training programs completed or remained enrolled at release. 2.2c Many residents who were enrolled in such training obtained employment related to the training received.
2.4 Improve linkage between Institutional training programs and CCC employment.	2.3a The residents who successfully completed the community center program averaged six months of employment, working during 69% of their stay at a center. 2.3b Of the residents released to community supervision, nearly 90% were employed at that time. 2.4 One of every five residents who were involved in training programs in the	2.3a The residents who successfully completed the community center program averaged six months of employment, working during 69% of their stay at a center. 2.3b Of the residents released to community supervision, nearly 90% were employed at that time. 2.4 One of every five residents who were involved in training programs in the

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results,
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

	institution continued same or similar training during their CCC stay.	
2.5 Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment.	<p>2.5a So far in fiscal year 1990, there have been over 770 job placements for CCC residents. Of these, 65% were obtained through contractual employment and Project 7B services.</p> <p>2.5b Residents released to the community averaged over five months on jobs obtained through contractual services, with 89% employed at release.</p> <p>2.5c Residents worked at jobs obtained through such services for 63% of their time served.</p>	
2.6 Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate	<p>2.6a Of the residents served so far in fiscal year 1990, 61% were referred to JTPA. After eligibility screening, 74% have been accepted.</p> <p>2.6b Of those residents accepted for JTPA, all were involved to some degree.</p> <p>2.6c Residents have obtained employment through other community resources, such as the Illinois Job Service, Goodwill Industries of Chicago, Correctional Employment Services, SIU Department of Rehabilitation, Prisoner Release Ministries, and SAFER Foundation.</p>	
	2.6d Except for a few cases, all residents	

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
3. To Increase money management skills of residents.	3. 1 Educate residents in money management skills.	assessed to need alcohol or drug treatment received necessary services.
		2.6e Six residents exiting so far in fiscal year 1990 were in need of mental health counseling. All were referred for services and five have been treated.
		2.6f Residents have also utilized services provided by state agencies and local service providers in other areas such as family counseling, developmental disabilities, career counseling, veteran's affairs, chaplaincy services, etc. Lists of all available community resources are posted in each center. New contracts are constantly being developed as supervisors meet with service providers in the community.
	3. 1a All residents are required to participate in the Lifeskills Program.	
	3. 1b Counselors discuss each resident's money management objectives and accomplishments on a weekly basis.	

Table 23
Community Correctional Centers
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

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| <p>3.2 Develop program plans to improve money management and spending priority skills.</p> | <p>3.2a Residents devoted 21% of their income to room and board; saved 15% of their income; devoted 12% to essential expenditures such as transportation, work costs, educational expenses, etc.; provided 10% for family support; and paid 30% of their income for allowance and leave expenses.</p> |
| <p>3.3 Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.</p> | <p>3.2b Counselors work with each resident to develop individual goals which are to be addressed in the community center program.</p> |
| <p>4. To develop a two-phase electronic detention program.</p> | <p>3.3 Residents averaged over \$1,600 in savings before release to the community.</p> |
| <p>4.1 Evaluate the first phase to determine the equipment to be used and to develop procedures which optimize the operation of the program.</p> | <p>4.1a Electronic detention program was implemented on June 26, 1989. As of December 31, there have been 328 participants. 61 (18%) were returned to prison for a violation; 81 (25%) successfully completed the program.</p> |
| | <p>4.1b A report on the initial stages of the program was completed in January, 1990.</p> |
| | <p>4.1c Administrative Directives and other policies were written and will be effective as of February, 1990.</p> |

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1. To better prepare residents to be positive, supportive, and contributing members of their families and society	1.1 Increase quality of programs and maintain program activity.	1.1a Percent in full-time programming. 1.1b Successful completion rate of residents in education and training programs.
		1.1c Review CCC counselor caseloads and make recommendations for staff increases for fiscal year 1991.
	1.2 Decrease the rate at which residents are unsuccessfully terminated from programs.	1.2a Decrease in the percentage of unsuccessful terminations.
		1.2b Increase in the use of alternative disciplinary measures.
	1.3 Reduce the use of illicit drugs and alcohol.	1.3a Percentage of residents in need of drug treatment and receiving services.
		1.3b Percentage of residents in need of alcohol treatment and receiving services.
		1.3c Decrease in the number of drug/alcohol-related incidents.
		1.3d Continued participation in a community drug treatment program for women who graduate from the residential treatment program at the Dwight Correctional Center.
		1.3e Use of Gateway Foundation

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

2.	To continue preparation of residents for successful reintegration by addressing needs which impact crime-free behavior.		
2.1	Provide education for residents in need of ABE, GED, higher education, and Lifeskills.		
1.4	Increase staff awareness and understanding of Divisional goals, objectives, and expectations.	1.3f	Allocation of federally funded, service-oriented program monies for a program developed with the assistance of the Illinois Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, including DASA counselors available at each center.
		1.3g	Implementation of an in-house drug program for females at Peoria CCC.
		1.4a	Specific and relevant individual goals and objectives established and reviewed at least quarterly.
		1.4b	Number of center staff who continue with their education, especially in the areas related to providing services to offenders in the community.
		2.1a	Percentage of residents who need ABE and are involved in such study during their CCC stay, and of those who progress to higher educational levels during their CCC stay.
		2.1b	Percentage of residents who do not have a GED prior to incarceration and receive one during their CCC stay.
		2.1c	Number of residents who are involved in
			programming for residents who have demonstrated in-house substance abuse problems.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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|-----|--|---|
| 2.2 | Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment. | higher academic education during their CCC stay. |
| | | 2.1d Full participation in the Lifeskills program. |
| 2.2 | Provide training for career-oriented and in-demand employment. | 2.2a Percentage of residents in need of vocational training who enrolled in training programs. |
| | | 2.2b Percentage of residents who were enrolled in such training programs and completed them or continued enrollment at release. |
| | | 2.2c Percentage of residents who were enrolled in such training and obtained employment related to the training received. |
| 2.3 | Place residents in long-term career-oriented employment. | 2.3a Average length of employment at a single job during the CCC stay, and compared to average length of stay at the CCC. |
| | | 2.3b Number of residents employed at the time of release. |
| | | 2.3c Average money earned while a resident. |

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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| 2.4 | Maintain contractual employment and Project 7B services which promote employment retention and concentrate on career-oriented employment. | 2.4a | Number of job placements which were obtained through such services. |
| | | 2.4b | Average length of employment at a single job for those placements obtained through these services. |
| 2.5 | Maximize the utilization of other community resources where available and appropriate. | 2.5a | Number of residents referred to JTPA. |
| | | 2.5b | Percentage of residents referred to JTPA who <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in workshops, 2. Obtain OJT placements, 3. Receive training assistance, and 4. Receive educational assistance. |
| | | 2.5c | Number of residents obtaining job placements through other community resources. |
| | | 2.5d | Percentage of residents in need of substance abuse treatment who receive services. |
| | | 2.5e | Percentage of residents in need of mental health treatment who receive such services in the community. |
| | | 2.5f | Identification and use of other community resources as appropriate. |

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

3.	To increase money management skills of residents.	3.1	Educate residents in money management skills.	3.1a	100% participation in the Lifeskills program.
				3.1b	Development of individual goals by residents with counselors.
		3.2	Develop program plans to improve money management and spending priority skills.	3.2a	Percentage of resident's income devoted to savings.
				3.2b	Percentage of resident's budgets devoted to essential expenditures (e.g., public aid, family support, transportation, work clothing, education expenses, etc.)
				3.2c	Percentage of resident's income devoted to allowance and leave expenses.
		3.3	Maximize amount of money saved by residents when they exit the CCC program.	3.3	Average money saved by residents upon release.
4.	Maintenance of a population of 500 residents in the electronic detention program.	4.1	Maintain a population of residents who participate in electronic detention after undergoing CCC programming.	4.1a	Number who participate in the electronic detention program after completion of the community center program.
				4.1b	Maintenance of an average daily electronic detention population of 500 participants.
				4.1c	Percent who successfully complete the electronic detention program.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
 Table 24
 Community Correctional Centers
 Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
 Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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| 4.2 | Assist in the orientation and processing of inmates who participate in electronic detention during the final 90 to 120 days of incarceration. | 4.2a Number who participate in the electronic detention program during the last 90 to 120 days before release.

4.2b Maintenance of an average daily electronic detention population of 500 participants.

4.2c Percent of these participants who successfully complete the last 90 to 120 days in the electronic detention program. |
|-----|---|--|

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Adult Institutions and Community Correctional Centers

Table 25
Program Services Data

	<u>FY89 Actual</u>	<u>FY90 Estimated</u>	<u>FY91 Projected</u>
<u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u>			
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$10,116.4	\$13,167.3	\$18,285.3
Less Room & Bd. Pd. by Residents (\$ thousands)	\$750.0	\$874.2	\$1,144.4
Total (\$ thousands)	\$9,366.4	\$12,293.1	\$17,140.9
Residents (Avg. Daily Pop.)	734	1,162	1,470
Residents- Total Number Served	1,993	3,707	5,463
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	191	236	236
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$12,761	\$11,332	\$11,660
*Cost/Number Inmates Served	\$4,700	\$3,316	\$3,138

Includes electronic detention.

*This cost figure is calculated by taking the Net Expenditures and Appropriations (expenditures and appropriations minus room and board) for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving Community Correctional Center services during the fiscal year.

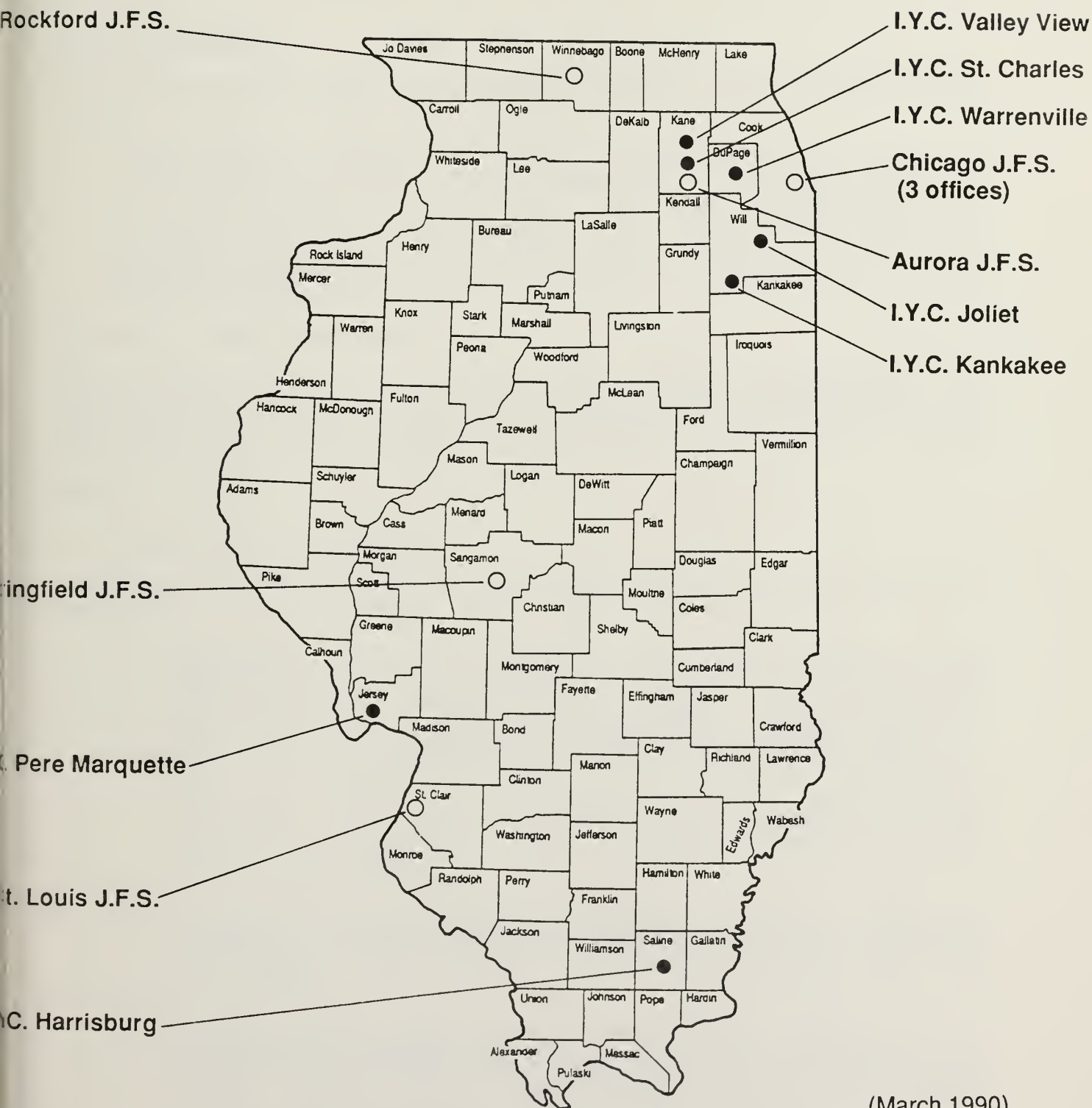
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

Section II

JUVENILE
DIVISION

Illinois Department of Corrections - Human Services Plan

Figure 4
JUVENILE DIVISION



(March 1990)

(NOTE: I.Y.C. - designates Illinois Youth Centers
J.F.S. - designates Juvenile Field Services)

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS AND SERVICES

Statutory Authority

The Juvenile Division receives its statutory authority in the Illinois Revised Statutes, Division X, Chapter 38, Paragraph 1003-2-5 (b):

"There shall be a Juvenile Division within the Department which shall be administered by an Assistant Director appointed by the Governor under the Civil Administrative code of Illinois. The Assistant Director shall be under the direction of the Director. The Juvenile Division shall be responsible for all persons committed to the Juvenile Division of the Department under Section 5-8-6 of this Code or Section 5-10 of the Juvenile Court Act."

Purpose and Organization Statement

The Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division is responsible for providing care, custody and rehabilitative programs for youths committed by the courts. The division includes seven residential centers and six field service districts under the Deputy Director.

Summary of Services

a. Illinois Youth Centers (IYC)

The Juvenile Division provides institutional programs and services in each of the seven Illinois Youth Centers. These service areas include:

- * Reception. Male youths committed by the courts to the Illinois Department of Corrections Juvenile Division are received at the Reception Center, located at IYC-St. Charles. Female commitments are received at IYC-Warrenville. During the reception process, staff collect and evaluate the documents submitted by the courts, as well as information pertaining to the youth's educational, behavioral, medical and mental health history. An assignment coordinator then evaluates this information to determine the youth's level of risk and needs in order to determine the best available placement alternative.
- * Orientation at Assigned Residential Facility. Within 15 days from the date of arrival at an Illinois Youth Center, each youth receives an orientation to the facility and/or programs to which he/she has been assigned.
- * Assessment and Assignment: A Program Assignment Committee initiates an assessment and assignment of each youth upon placement at an Illinois Youth Center. This committee reviews each youth's criminal, physical, academic, social and family history to determine placement and programming needs. Upon completion of this

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

assessment, the committee recommends a particular living unit, a counselor/caseworker to be assigned and a written program plan providing for a minimum of 30 hours of programming during the normal week and 4 hours of programming on weekends. This programming may include structured and unstructured activities provided by staff or volunteers, such as academic or vocational programs, leisure time, crafts, institution-sponsored clubs and organizations, work, counseling, religion, on or off grounds cultural/social events, organized athletic activities, and specialized activities for youths.

- * Review of Program Plan: At least every 30 days (90 days for felons) a documented case file review of an incarcerated youth's progress in relation to the objectives in his/her program plan is completed. A face-to-face review is completed at least every 90 days. At these reviews, input is obtained from staff concerning the youth's progress/problems, and current performance as compared to stipulations in the written program plan. The program plan is modified when appropriate. Requests for authorized absences are reviewed or recommended. If appropriate, modifications to the projected out-date are reviewed and recommended.
- * Security Services. Through custody and supervision the Juvenile Division provides internal and perimeter security to prevent youths from injuring others or committing new crimes in the community.
- * Clinical Services. Youths have a minimum of one weekly contact with a counselor or clinician. Mental health needs are provided through psychiatric therapy, individual psychological therapy and/or group therapy when needed.
- * Medical Services. Comprehensive health care is provided. These services include physical examinations, emergency medical treatment and diagnosis and treatment of medical and dental problems.

b. Field Services

The Juvenile Division provides services and supervision to youths in the community through the six district parole offices which are divided into two correctional areas. Area I includes three district offices located in Cook County and a district office in Aurora. Area II includes the district offices located in Springfield and East St. Louis. Programs and services which are designed to achieve successful community reintegration are provided through direct delivery by the Division staff and through contractual agreements. The Division also cooperates with the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) and the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities (DMHDD) in providing services and programs for youths. The services provided include:

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

- * Parole Supervision. A Correctional Parole Agent is assigned to each youth soon after the youth's admission into the Department. The parole agent makes a home visit and contacts other persons or agencies to construct a complete social history. Additionally, the parole agent monitors the youth's institutional adjustment and may visit the youth at an Illinois Youth Center. The parole agent cooperates with institutional staff in pre-release planning for the youth.

In the community, the parole agent supervises a caseload of parolees and youths on extended authorized absences (EA) from the institutions. Parole agents act as a service and counseling advocate for these youths while maintaining desired levels of supervision. These duties include liaison work with the courts and law enforcement agencies in addition to developing or enlisting resources to help meet the educational, vocational and/or counseling needs of the youth. When appropriate, parole agents provide crisis intervention services to youths experiencing problems in the reintegration process.

- * Alternative Placements. A parole agent may be required to obtain alternative or emergency placements in a group or foster home for those youths unable to return to their natural home.
- * Special Needs Programs. Educational, and vocational and/or on-the-job training programs are often provided for youths with special needs.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO PROVIDE SECURE CUSTODY, REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AND AFTER CARE SERVICES FOR YOUTHS COMMITTED TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION BY THE COURTS. THESE SERVICES WILL BE PROVIDED CONSISTENT WITH THE CONSIDERATION FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY AND THE WELFARE OF THE YOUTH.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 26
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
1. To improve mental health services within our division.	1.1	To review Reception and Classification assessment tools.	1.1	Implemented the Interim Data Collection System which combines the classification instrument.
	1.2	To review all Special Treatment Units	1.2	Review of all special treatment units was completed. The number of special treatment beds at IYC-St. Charles was expanded from 26 to 48 beds.
	1.3	To update mental health manual annually.	1.3	Not completed.
	1.4	To review Admission and Discharge Directives Committee policies.	1.4	The policies were reviewed and redefined. The Mental Health Review Team has been implemented.
	1.5	To develop tracking mechanisms.	1.5	Effective 7/1/89, a division-wide Mental Health Level system was implemented as a means of tracking need levels.
2. Centralize the Assignment Process for youths within the Division.	2.1	Develop centralized staffing components within Juvenile Administration.	2.1	Partially implemented to the extent that assignment remains at the IYC-St. Charles.
	2.2	Develop guidelines for confinement to confinement transfers.	2.2	Policy enacted.
	2.3	Develop standardized guidelines for security upgrade and downgrade decisions.	2.3	An upgrade/downgrade screening procedure has been implemented.
3. Systematic review of program development and youth identified with special needs.	3.1	Develop new programming in IYC to meet the challenge of "special	3.1	The number of special treatment beds were increased at IYC-St.

Table 26
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

4.	To provide proper placements for youth on parole/EA.	3.2	Develop a new program at IYC-Pere Marquette to deal with special needs youth who have a short stay remaining.	3.2	Postponed.	Charles and the Mental Health Level system was implemented.
		4.1	Increase the variety and numbers of alternative placements.	4.1	Budgetary constraints prohibi.	
		4.2	Identify additional sources for funding for alternative placements.	4.2	General revenue funding was increased by \$80,000 during the first half of FY'89.	
5.	Incorporate Correctional Industries at IYC-Joliet, Harrisburg, & St. Charles into the Juvenile Division.	4.3	Develop a prioritization mechanism for placements.	4.3	incorporated in the new data collection process and the interim System.	
		5.1	To provide employment opportunities for incarcerated youth.	5.1	An Administrative Directive on the employment of youth is currently in use within the Division.	
		5.2	To provide an alternative to non-academically involved youth.	5.2	Efforts continue to provide employment opportunities. Currently assessing the T.I.E. potential.	
6.	Prepare youth for independent living and job seeking.	6.1	Restructure Kankakee programming to provide a pre-release center.	6.1	Implemented February 1, 1989.	
7.	To upgrade Division's automated information capabilities	7.1	To expand role of P.C. Users Group.	7.1	Continuing to recommend Division-wide applications. DBASE III is available to all facilities.	

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 26
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
7.	To develop an effective and cost efficient Statewide Transportation System.	7.2 To promote a W.P.C. Network	7.2 Professional Office System (PROFS) is being utilized by all facilities.
		7.3 To encourage use of the P.C. in the Division.	7.3 Additional PC's have been installed throughout the Division.
		7.4 To increase electronic communication effectiveness and improve staff productivity.	7.4. PROFS has provided an effective means of networking the Division.
		7.5 To incorporate JFS current PC purchases into a divisional network component.	7.5 Currently in process.
		7.6 Development of automated case management system.	7.6 Postponed until a Juvenile version of the OTS can be developed.
		8.1 Develop a centralized Transportation Unit.	8.1 Awaiting purchase of necessary equipment.
8.	Develop an effective and cost efficient Statewide Transportation System.	8.2 Standardize policy for the transportation of ALL residents.	8.2 Transportation policy has been standardized and is in effect at all institutions.
		9.1 To provide uniforms to security staff at IYC-St. Charles and IYC-Harrisburg.	9.1 Uniforms have been purchased. Currently being made ready for St. Charles and Harrisburg.
10.	Update/modernize physical plant.	10.1 Through R&M/CDB continue to upgrade existing facilities to meet the demands of population.	10.1 Ongoing.
		11.1 Expand educational programming opportunities available to youth with GED's.	11.1 The college contracts have been expanded to include day classes at IYC-Harrisburg year-around.
12.	Reduce average length of stay by	12.1 To improve usage of disciplinary	12.1 Disciplinary reporting process

Table 26
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
13. Tracking and analyzing disciplinary actions.		actions within the division.	is monitored quarterly.
	12.2	Develop program units within each facility to handle minor write-ups.	12.2 Program committee was implemented June 1, 1988.
	13.1	Evaluate the current processes.	13.1 Process evaluations of reception centers and all facilities completed.
	13.2	Identify data elements which impact on placement decisions.	13.2 New data collection forms were implemented July 1, 1989.
13. To develop viable initial classification and reclassification systems for juveniles.	13.3	Evaluate predictability of variables for identifying appropriate security level.	13.3 Development of an objective classification instrument is scheduled for FY'90. The project is dependent on development of automated data collection capabilities.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 27

Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
1. Develop and enhance the continuum of services offered within the Juvenile Division.	1.1	Implementation of the new data collection instrument to aid in the initial identification of needs of committed youths.	1.1a Implemented July 1, 1989.
	1.2	Develop an automated Administrative Review Date (ARD) component to the R&C process.	1.2 Rescheduled as part of Implementation of the Juvenile Tracking System (JTS).
	1.3	Develop an objective means of identifying an initial assessment level and a special needs level.	1.3 Deferred--To be part of contractual agreement with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
	1.4	Develop a mechanism for updating placement levels of youth to ensure re-entry at the earliest possible date.	1.4 Implemented.
	1.5	Develop and update, through classification efforts, the re-entry plans for the youth to reintegrate back to community.	1.5 Implemented.
	1.6	Security reviews shall be enhanced and reviewed quarterly to develop a confidential pool of youth available for transfer.	1.6 Implemented the Upgrade/Downgrade screening July 1, 1989.
	1.7	Assignment Personnel shall update the assignment matrix biannually and review available programs within the Division.	1.7 Postponed to 7/1/90.

Table 27
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
2. Refine the Admission and Discharge Committee	2.1	To include Clinical Assessments of each youth and provide clinical review for appropriateness of placement in Special Treatment settings prior to leaving reception.	2.1 Implemented with the exception of no panel sign off, but a mental health coordinator.
	2.2	Track all deflected youth and those with Special Needs requirements.	2.2 Implemented July 1, 1989.
	2.3	To conduct quarterly reviews of services.	2.3 Implemented July 1, 1989.
3. Reorganization of Juvenile Field Service	3.1	Restructure Juvenile Field Services organizational structure to include an administrative component, service component, parole component, and a central alternative placement component.	3.1 Implemented July 1, 1989.
	3.2	Alternative Placement component: Emphasis shall be placed on securing appropriate alternative placement for youth in need with services including central screening of all youth, liaison services with all placements, implementation of placement level with monthly reports to the Deputy Director indicating needs of youth within 30-60-90-120-180-360 days of placement, expand alternative school programs.	3.2 Implemented monthly reports by July 1, 1989.
	3.3	Parole component: To ensure youth are placed on a supervision level in accordance with their needs. Emphasis on age, special needs, criminal history, or programmatic needs, and to	3.3 Parole rates have actually risen due to rehires of agents.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 27
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

deliver appropriate services.

4.	To determine the feasibility of electronic surveillance for youth on parole.	3.4	Service component: To provide educational opportunities, employment counseling and to identify community resources.	3.4	Increased participation in programming in the community.
		4.1	Develop a recommendation for presentation to the Deputy Director of the Juvenile Division.	4.1	Postponed.
5.	Effective scheduling of RPV/AA youth.	5.1	Service component: To provide services for Morrissey Hearings of those youth returned to R&C centers.	5.1	Implemented.
		5.2	Provide liaison services with the courts and R&C for effective OTS data collection.	5.2.	Implemented.
		5.3	Provide direct liaison services to the Kankakee Transition Program and community.	5.3	Developed as directed. Liaisons are not being provided. However, all parole districts will provide services.
6.	To enhance transportation within the Division.	6.1	Develop Statewide Transportation Manual.	6.1	Deferred for purchase of transfer bus effective 7/1/90.
		6.2	Develop a Statewide Transportation Training Curriculum.	6.2	Implemented.
		6.3	Automated Scheduling of Transportation	6.3	Implemented.
		6.4	Develop a Divisional Policy on Transportation.	6.4	Implemented.
		6.5	Transfer policies shall be developed	6.5	Implemented.

Table 27
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
7. To provide uniforms to security staff.	and implemented.	7.1 To combine the purchases of uniforms for IYC-Harrisburg and IYC-St. Charles. Uniform.	7.1 Purchased. Awaiting patches, prior to distribution.
		8.1 Continue to utilize PROFS for additional document functions.	8.1 Implemented to include AA requests, AA notices, Emergency AAs, Mental Health Levels, placement levels and placement investigations.
		8.2 Develop an interim decentralized system while planning for Juvenile Offender Tracking System.	8.2 Implemented July 1, 1989.
		8.3 Continue PC users group for program enhancements.	8.3 Ongoing.
		8.4 Automate Juvenile Field Services to make Division-wide.	8.4 All but one district has been automated.
8. To expand the use of automation as a means of streamlining and enhancing communication.		8.5 Install LAN systems where appropriate.	8.5 IYC-Harrisburg expects implementation prior to June 30, 1990.
		9.1 Centralize screening at the northern Illinois Youth Centers to ensure available candidate pool.	9.1 Implemented, however, was not successful.
		9.2 Increase screening to bi-monthly.	9.2 Dropped due to preliminary problems.
		10.1 Reduce repeat OPA findings Division-wide.	10.1 Reduced by 45% (from 20 to 11).
		10. To continue commitment to Operation and Program Audit (OPA)	

Table 27
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
11. Explore the feasibility of southern-based Reception Center Unit.	10.2	Reduce total OPA findings.	10.2 Reduced by 52% (from 54 to 26).
	11.1	To develop a proposal for a reception center at IYC-Harrisburg.	11.1 Proposal was submitted to Deputy Director. Under consideration
	11.2	Identify 40/80 beds to be used by Reception Center and orientation service at IYC-Harrisburg.	11.2 Proposal to Deputy Director. Still under consideration.
12. To provide education in confinement	12.1	To develop Division policy on education service in confinement.	12.1 Implemented.
13. To reduce extensions to the ARD for disciplinary reasons.	13.1	Analyze disciplinary statistics and ARD amendments.	13.1 Implemented.
	13.2	Develop a Division-wide system for ARD restoration.	13.2 Implemented.
	13.3	Develop alternatives to ARD extension as a disciplinary recourse.	13.3 Implemented.
14. To develop T.I.E. Program	14.1	To identify and secure appropriate T.I.E. programs at Joliet, Warrenville, Harrisburg Youth Centers.	14.1 Participation by school districts scheduled for February, 1990.
	14.2	Increase employment opportunities for youth who have GEDs.	14.2 Participation by school districts scheduled for February, 1990.
	14.3	Develop monetary incentives for proper participation.	14.3 Participation by school districts scheduled for February, 1990.
15. To implement a transitional program at IYC-Kankakee	15.1	Ald youth in seeking employment during reintegration.	15.1 Implemented.

Table 27
Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
	15.2 Increase opportunities for youth to transfer to a minimum security setting.	15.2 Implemented.
	15.3 Provide economic incentives.	15.3 Deferred due to budgetary constraints.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 28

Juvenile Division

Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures

Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To provide additional alternative placement options.	<p>1.1 Seek funding sources outside of General Revenue Funds such as Title 20 Department of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, and Department of Family Services.</p> <p>1.2 To contract additional bed availability in group homes, independent placement and foster care.</p>	<p>1.1 Increase in dollars available above General Revenue Funds.</p> <p>1.2 Increase the number of contracts currently available.</p>
2. To implement a decentralized automated juvenile tracking system (JTS).	<p>2.1 To continue the efforts of subcommittees to design and review screens and reports for the new system.</p> <p>2.2 To ensure the conversion of JMIS into the new data base format.</p>	<p>2.1 The number of screens and reports available.</p> <p>2.2 The availability of all JMIS components in the new system.</p>
3. To identify, track, and provide for the special needs of youth committed to IDOC.	<p>3.1 To assist the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) in evaluating current processes and services.</p> <p>3.2 To develop a screening instrument which accurately identifies each youth's special needs.</p> <p>3.3 To systematically review services received and/or not received by youth.</p>	<p>3.1 The completion of a report identifying service needs and available services.</p> <p>3.2 The development of a needs assessment instrument to be completed as part of the reception process.</p> <p>3.3 Implementation of a report.</p>
4. To provide work experience opportunities to youth not academically oriented.	<p>4.1 To implement a Training, Industry and Education program within the Juvenile Division.</p>	<p>4.1 Implementation of the program.</p>
5. To maximize efforts to keep youth on parole.	<p>5.1 To refine assignment procedures to include a transfer coordinator role and to systematically track outcomes.</p>	<p>5.1 Reduction of return parolee admissions.</p>

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Table 28

Juvenile Division
Goals, Objectives & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
6. To implement a southern based Reception Center.	<p>6.1 To complete planning and resource identification necessary in order to use 20 beds of the IYC-Harrisburg renovation as a reception and classification center.</p> <p>6.2 To train staff at IYC-Harrisburg in the processing of youth upon admission.</p>	<p>6.1 To be implemented by December 30, 1990.</p> <p>6.2 Complete training by March 31, 1991.</p>

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

Table 29
Program Services Data

	<u>FY89 Actual</u>	<u>FY90 Estimated</u>	<u>FY91 Projected</u>
<u>JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS</u>			
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$36,773.7	\$39,032.9	\$42,498.6
Average Daily Resident Population	1,182	1,249	1,248
Total Residents Served	2,583	2,604	2,516
Total Number of Staff (EOY)	941	1,032	1,037
Total Number of Security Staff (EOY)	594	664	669
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$31,111	\$31,251	\$34,053
Total Staff/Youth	0.796	0.826	0.831
Security Staff/Youth	0.503	0.532	0.536
<u>JUVENILE FIELD SERVICES</u>			
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$2,718.2	\$3,676.4	\$4,124.2
Average Daily Parole Population (Excludes AP/AC)	1,149	1,264	1,254
Total Number of Staff	62	79	79
Performance Indicator:			
Cost/Average Daily Population	\$2,366	\$2,909	\$3,289

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

Table 30

Juvenile Division Population Overview

	<u>Institutions</u>					FY90 (Proj.)	FY91 (Proj.)
	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89		
ADMISSIONS TO FACILITIES							
New Delinquent	671	808	750	683	817		
New Felon	60	48	54	48	33		
Parole Violators	221	321	415	281	384		
Court Evaluations	252	102	116	154	187		
TOTAL	1,204	1,279	1,335	1,166	1,421	1,315	1,267
EXITS FROM FACILITIES							
Parole	1,001	1,031	1,172	1,087	860		
Discharge	209	205	192	225	198		
Other	101	11	13	0	0		
TOTAL	1,311	1,247	1,377	1,312	1,058	1,372	1,233
AVERAGE POPULATION							
In-House	1,139	1,168	1,215	1,180	1,182	1,249	1,248
EA/AA	152	120	95	45	42	42	42
AP/ACS	51	43	33	23	19	19	19
CAPACITY	1,165	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,206	1,286
PAROLE RATE	73%	81%	84%	83%	84%	84%	84%
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (months)							
Court Evaluations	5.7	6.0	6.9	4.6	3.8		
Delinquents	15.0	13.3	12.0	13.1	12.3		
Felons	24.1	25.7	30.1	33.1	35.5		
Habitual Offenders	26.0	24.3	N/A	42.9	N/A		
Total Population	14.4	13.1	12.4	13.3	12.4		
	<u>Field Services</u>					FY90 (Proj.)	FY91 (Proj.)
	FY85	FY86	FY87	FY88	FY89		
ADMISSIONS TO FIELD SERVICES							
Paroled to Field Supervision	1,001	1,031	1,172	1,087	1,110		
Transferred In from Another State	43	35	38	130	105		
Other	57	63	69	0	0		
TOTAL	1,101	1,129	1,279	1,217	1,215	1,188	1,072
EXITS FROM FIELD SERVICES							
Discharged Favorable	485	426	461	606	458		
Discharged to Adult	215	283	184	165	193		
Discharged Other	50	65	59	69	38		
Returned Parole Violators	221	321	415	281	384		
Interstate - Out	62	64	72	93	103		
TOTAL	1,033	1,159	1,191	1,214	1,176	1,044	1,086
AVERAGE POPULATION	1,004	1,166	1,148	1,174	1,149	1,264	1,254

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Juvenile Division

Table 31

Juvenile Institution Profile

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90 (12/31/90)
End of Fiscal Year Population	1,409	1,304	1,329	1,220	1,289	1,296
SEX						
Male	93.2%	94.5%	93.2%	93.5%	94.7%	94.0%
Female	6.8%	5.5%	6.8%	6.5%	5.3%	6.0%
RACE						
White	28.1%	29.1%	31.2%	31.1%	30.9%	30.9%
Black	62.3%	63.1%	59.3%	58.9%	59.3%	60.6%
Hispanic	8.8%	7.2%	8.9%	9.1%	8.6%	7.8%
American Asian	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
American Indian	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%
Other	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%
AGE						
13 yrs	0.8%	1.2%	0.5%	1.3%	1.0%	1.1%
14 yrs	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	6.0%	6.9%	5.5%
15 yrs	14.8%	16.3%	14.1%	16.1%	17.5%	18.1%
16 yrs	29.0%	30.9%	30.2%	26.4%	28.5%	29.5%
17 yrs	27.9%	25.9%	27.5%	28.4%	26.1%	27.6%
18 yrs	14.6%	10.6%	12.6%	13.0%	11.5%	11.1%
19 yrs	4.7%	6.4%	6.0%	6.1%	5.3%	5.1%
20 yrs	1.8%	2.2%	3.0%	2.5%	3.1%	1.9%
21 yrs	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Missing	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
CRIME CLASS						
Murder	3.8%	4.4%	4.1%	4.2%	3.6%	2.9%
Class X	16.4%	16.2%	16.6%	16.0%	14.5%	13.7%
Class 1	17.0%	19.4%	17.4%	16.5%	15.9%	14.7%
Class 2	23.6%	21.9%	23.9%	23.9%	27.5%	29.3%
Class 3	12.3%	11.5%	12.2%	12.1%	11.5%	11.1%
Class 4	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%	1.6%	2.9%	3.3%
Class A	20.5%	22.7%	20.2%	21.6%	19.6%	21.9%
Class B	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Class C	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%
Other	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Missing	3.8%	1.3%	2.7%	0.5%	2.5%	1.9%
COMMITTING COUNTY						
Cook	62.0%	60.3%	57.3%	54.8%	51.0%	51.1%
Downstate	38.0%	39.7%	42.7%	45.2%	49.0%	48.9%
OFFENSE TYPE						
Court Eval.	7.2%	4.4%	2.9%	4.1%	6.6%	6.0%
Delinquent	80.1%	81.8%	82.6%	81.6%	81.2%	83.5%
Felon	12.2%	13.4%	14.1%	14.1%	12.0%	10.4%
Hab. Criminal	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Misdemeanant	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Prior to FY'88, profile totals reflected resident counts, authorized and extended absences, unauthorized absences, and temporary custody counts as of the end of the fiscal year.

Profiles following the end of fiscal year 1987 no longer include extended absences, since those cases are being supervised by Field Services personnel.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 32

Juvenile Facility Capacity Levels

	<u>FY82</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>FY84</u>	<u>FY85</u>	<u>FY86</u>	<u>FY87</u>	<u>FY88</u>	<u>FY89</u>	<u>FY90</u> Est.	<u>FY91</u> Proj.
Dixon Springs	78	78	***	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hanna City	90	120	120	***	---	---	---	---	---	---
Harrisburg	---	---	125	125	200	200	200	200	200	280
Joliet	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	212	212
Kankakee	56	56	58	58	60	60	60	60	60	60
Pere Marquette	75	75	78	78	80	80	80	80	80	80
St. Charles	402	378	349	349	318	318	318	318	318	318
Valley View	265	265	250	250	228	228	228	228	228	228
Warrenville (DuPage)	73	97	125	125	112	108	108	108	108	108
Total Capacity	1,219	1,249	1,285	1,165	1,178	1,174	1,174	1,174	1,206	1,286

***Transferred to Adult Division for Work Camps

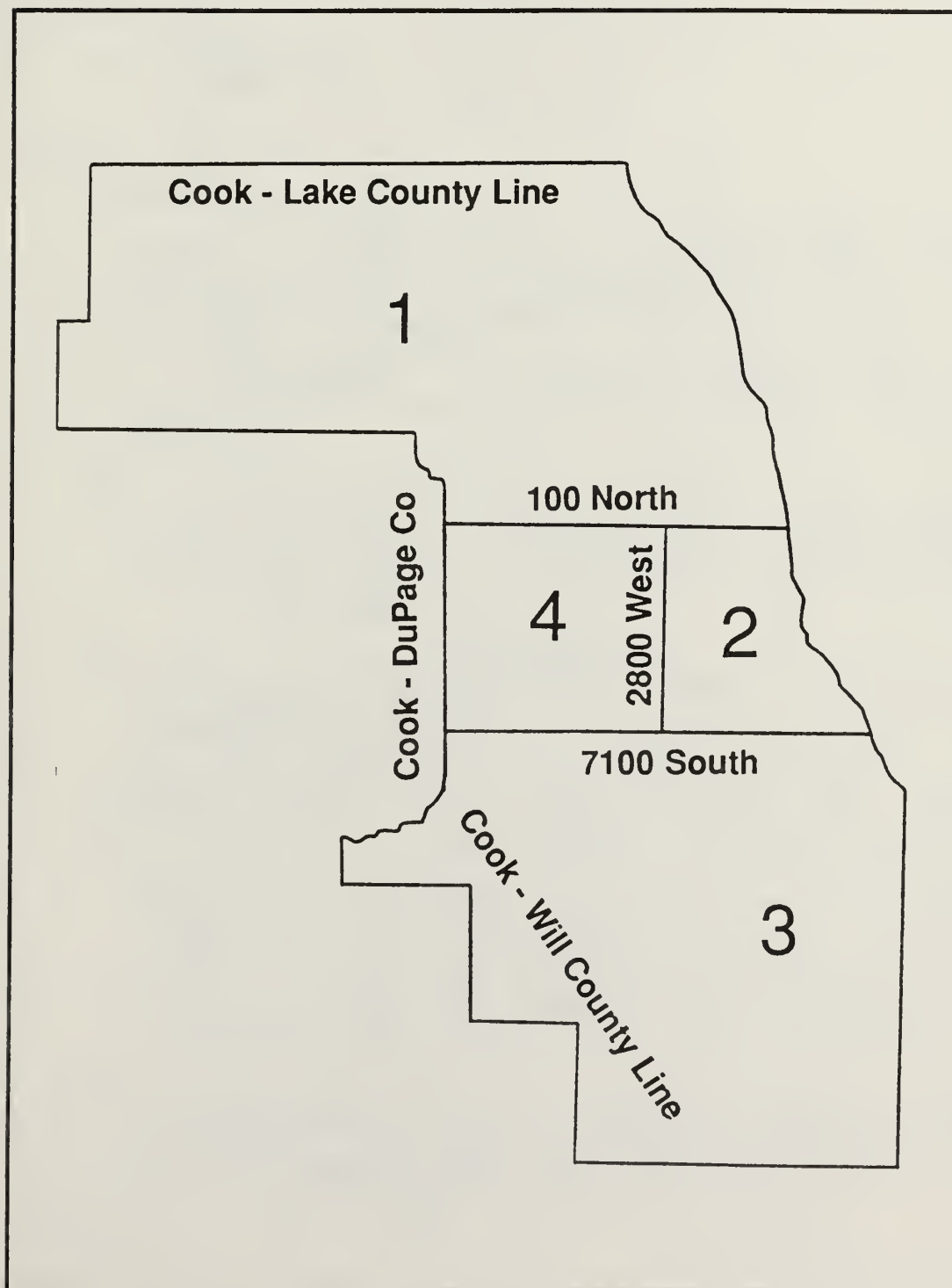
HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
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Section II

COMMUNITY
SUPERVISION

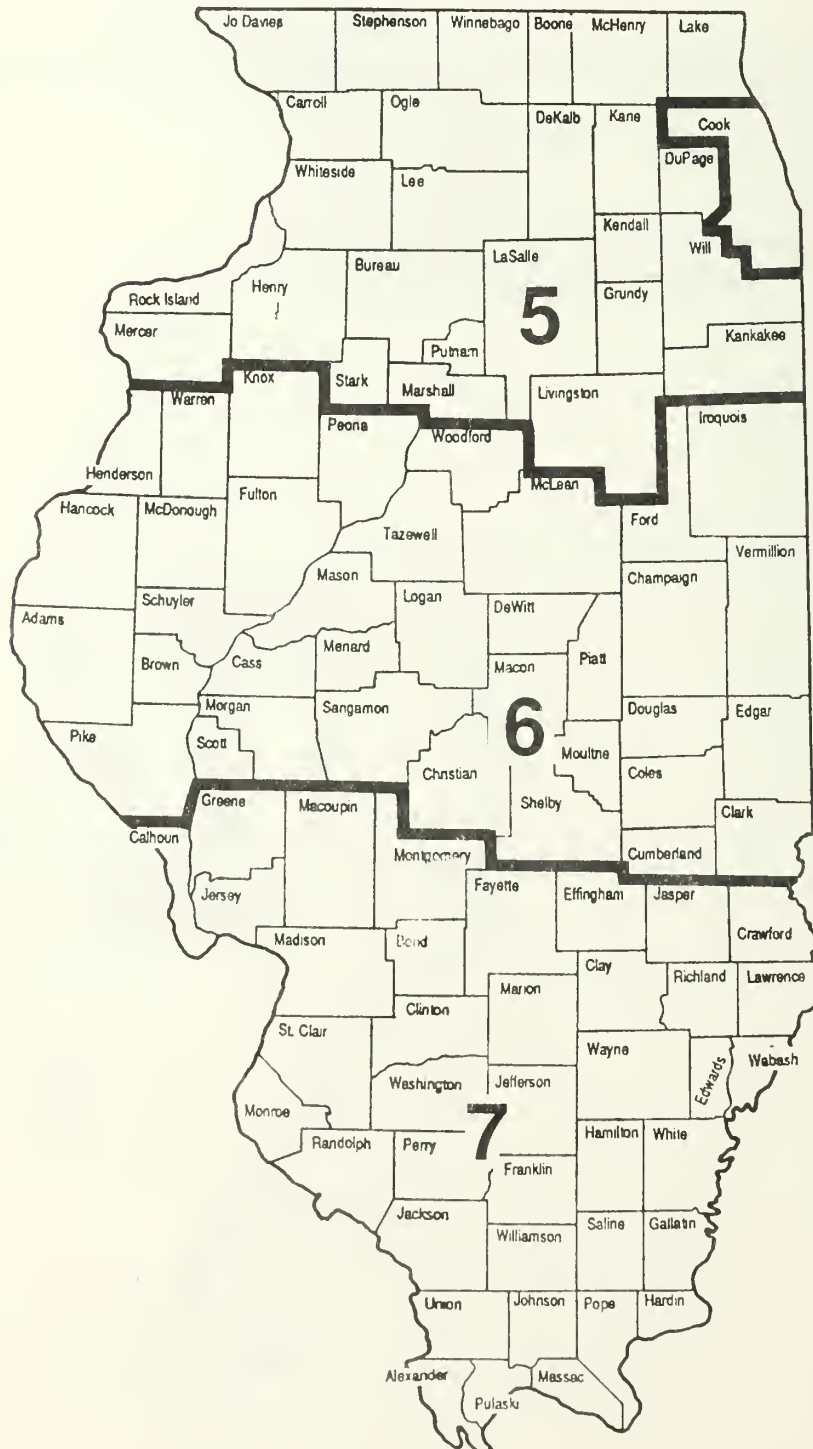
Figure 5

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
DISTRICTS 1 - 4**



(March 1990)

Figure 6
**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
DISTRICTS 5 - 7**



(March 1990)

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Community Supervision

ADULT COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Statutory Authority

Community Supervision receives its statutory authority from the Illinois Revised Statutes, Chapter 38: Article 2, Section 1003-2-2:

"(e) To establish a system of supervision and guidance of committed persons in the community."

Article 14, Parole and After-Care, Section 1003-14-2:

- "(a) The Department shall retain custody of all persons placed on parole or mandatory supervised release or released pursuant to Section 3-3-10 of this Code and shall supervise such persons during their parole or release period in accord with the conditions set by the Prisoner Review Board. Such conditions shall include referral to an alcohol or drug abuse treatment program, as appropriate, if such person has previously been identified as having an alcohol or drug abuse problem.
- (b) The Department shall assign personnel to assist persons eligible for parole in preparing a parole plan. Such Department personnel shall make a report of their efforts and findings to the Prisoner Review Board prior to its consideration of the case of such eligible person.
- (c) A copy of the conditions of his parole or release shall be signed by the parolee or releasee and given to him and his supervising officer who shall report on his progress under the rules and regulations of the Prisoner Review Board. The supervising officer shall report violations to the Prisoner Review Board and shall have the full power of peace officers in the arrest and retaking of any parolees or releasees or the officer may request the Department to issue a warrant for the arrest of any parolee or releasee who has allegedly violated his parole or release conditions. A sheriff or other peace officer may detain an alleged parole or release violator until a warrant for his return to the Department can be issued. The parolee or releasee may be delivered to any secure place until he can be transported to the Department.
- (d) The supervising officer shall regularly advise and consult with the parolee or releasee, assist him in adjusting to community life, inform him of the restoration of his rights on successful completion of sentence under Section 5-5-5.

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Community Supervision

- (e) The supervising officer shall keep such records as the Prisoner Review Board or Department may require. All records shall be entered in the master file of the individual."

Section 1003-14-3

"Parole Services. To assist parolees or releasees, the Department may in addition to other services provide the following:

- (1) employment counseling, job placement, and assistance in residential placement;
- (2) family and individual counseling and treatment placement;
- (3) financial counseling;
- (4) vocational and educational counseling and placement; and
- (5) referral services to any other State or local agencies.

The Department may purchase necessary services for a parolee or releasee if they are otherwise unavailable and the parolee or releasee is unable to pay for them. It may assess all or part of the costs of such services to a parolee or releasee in accordance with his ability to pay for them."

Summary of Services

- * Placement Investigation. An investigation of the proposed release program is completed by an assigned parole agent prior to release from a correctional facility. This investigation includes an assessment of employment, academic or vocational training programs available to the releasee. This allows the agent to become familiar with the resources and support available to the releasee. The releasee is initially classified at this time so that the most appropriate supervision strategies can be implemented immediately upon release. If the plan is unsuitable, an alternate plan is developed in cooperation with the Field Service Office at the institution.
- * Release Agreement. Before release from a correctional facility, the releasee signs an agreement acknowledging the rules of conduct and special conditions of release as promulgated by the Prisoner Review Board.
- * Supervision of Releasee. Contact between the releasee and the parole agent is established within two working days after arrival in the community. A face-to-face interview takes place as soon as possible but at no time more than five working days following the initial contact. The releasee and agent jointly develop objectives and a supervision plan incorporating provisions necessary for proper

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Community Supervision

supervision, reporting and compliance with the release agreement. Regular face-to-face visitations occur between the parole agent and the releasee. The agent also visits the releasee's family, job site and appropriate community service programs. Visits are scheduled and non-scheduled.

- * Interface With Law Enforcement. District office supervisors and parole agents establish and maintain effective communication and working relationships with law enforcement agencies and judicial systems. Regular contacts with law enforcement agencies are maintained, both in relation to individual releasees and for discussions concerning mutual concerns and interests.
- * Interface With Community Resources. The agents use a wide range of community-based services to provide the releasee with the opportunity to make a successful adjustment to the community. An example of this interface is the coordination agreements with local Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) entities as required by the Governor's Coordination and Special Services Plan. Other formal service arrangements exist with the Illinois Job Service (Job Service/Corrections Project funded through Wagner-Peyser, Section 7B) and with community-based providers funded through Title XX Donated Funds Initiative (DFI) as administered by the Illinois Department of Public Aid. Numerous other formal and informal, nonfinancial agreements exist for other services critical to releasee needs.
- * Reporting Violations. The agent reports violations of the releasee agreement to the Prisoner Review Board. The agent has the power of a peace officer in the arrest and apprehension of a releasee. Following due process procedural rights hearings of the releasee, the agent assists the Prisoner Review Board in providing the information necessary for the Board to make decisions regarding revocation of the releasee's parole.
- * Linkage With Prisoner Review Board. The agent reports to the Prisoner Review Board the progress of the releasee while under supervision and, when appropriate, according to procedures of the Prisoner Review Board, provides a summary of adjustment with the recommendation concerning early discharge of the releasee from supervision.

Mission Statement

MISSION: TO ASSIST IN THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC BY MINIMIZING THE UNLAWFUL CONDUCT OF PRISON RELEASEES THROUGH A SYSTEM OF DIFFERENTIAL SUPERVISION.

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Table 33
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS	OBJECTIVES	RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89
1. To continue managing increased caseloads by distributing agent workload so as to optimize public safety as well as inmate needs.	1.1 Emphasize priority supervision for releasees classified as highest risk or determined to need attention based on agent assessment.	1.1a Highest risk cases receive top priority for agent supervision. 1.1b Internal and OPA audits completed and problem areas addressed in an exit conference during July, 1988.
1.2	1.2 Process warrants for releasees arrested for dangerous offenses or for absconding supervision.	1.2 The number of IDOC warrants issued has been increasing steadily.
1.3	1.3 Notify Prisoner Review Board of all other felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.	1.3 The number of releasee arrests reported to the Prisoner Review Board has been increasing.
1.4	1.4 Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies to exchange information regarding criminal activity of releasees, arrest processing, etc.	1.4 Case notes verify that law enforcement staff have been contacted in cases involving criminal activities of releasees.
1.5	1.5 Meet with lower risk releasees as much as possible.	1.5 Agents devote remaining time and resources to medium risk releasees, with lowest risk releasees receiving minimal supervision.
2. To closely monitor sex offenders and other high priority public safety cases in the community to ensure proper treatment and safety to the public.	2.1 Ensure the highest supervision casework strategies until satisfactory adjustment is determined by the superintendent.	2.1a Supervisors assure that all sex offenders and high priority releasees are at a high medium or maximum supervision level.
	2.1b Special monthly reports are provided to the superintendent for each high priority public safety, media-sensitive, or AIDS case.	
2.2	2.2 Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive	2.2a Monthly list of sex offenders on

Table 33
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89</u>
cases in the community.		supervision status are provided to superintendent and district supervisors.
3.	2.3 Assess needs and recommend appropriate social agency or service provider for treatment.	2.2b Special monthly reports are provided to the superintendent for each high priority case.
3. To develop a single offender-based Management Information System.	3.1 Integrate post-release case data into automated offender system.	2.3 Department psychologist provided sex offender treatment training to all parole agents and key administrative staff.
4. To improve the efficiency of the Case Classification System.	4.1 Conduct revalidation of the instruments developed in fiscal year 1985, making necessary adjustments in values and cutting points for maximum predictability and assignment of larger caseloads.	3.1 All major parole functions were implemented in the first phase of the Offender Tracking System during October, 1988.
5. To maintain interagency cooperation between IDOC and other state-operated vendors and agencies.	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	4.1 Revalidation had not been conducted due to lack of reliable data. Reclassifications were completed as agents were hired and caseloads began to decrease.
5.2	Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs	5.1 Placement investigations are conducted up to 9 months prior to release to allow agents sufficient time to locate residences for homeless releasees. Finding a residence for the homeless has remained a high priority in community supervision.
5.2a	Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs	Approximately 36% of inmates participate in JTPA and Job Service before release.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 33
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives & Results
Fiscal Year 1989

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

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|--|--|---|
| <p>6.</p> <p>6. To increase the services provided as a result of agent liaison with contractual resources.</p> | <p>5.3 Develop liaison with other state agencies to assist agents address the many releasee needs which cannot be addressed by agents with high caseloads.</p> <p>6.1 Require that employment vendors continue to submit contracts with funds allocated to assist releasees in job retention rather than job procurement.</p> <p>6.2 Allocate Title XX DFI funds to those services which most impact problems posed by offenders to the community.</p> | <p>5.2b Safer Foundation implemented an asbestos abatement training program. The Department refers releasees to take the two week training session. There has been a high placement rate with jobs paying \$14 to \$17 per hour.</p> <p>5.3 LEADS operators were trained in the functions of the Offender Tracking System.</p> <p>6.1 All fiscal year 1989 contracts contained stipulations that employment vendors assist releasees in job retention as well as job placement.</p> <p>6.2a Title XX DFI funds retained for vendors whose services best meet the problems posed by offenders in the community and address the division's changing needs.</p> <p>6.2b The community supervision liaison maintains constant contact with Title XX vendors to review services. One provider has increased the time releasees spend in its substance abuse and residential independent living programs so that service will be more effective.</p> <p>6.3a Job Service liaison staff continue to work out of parole district offices.</p> |
| <p>6.3 Examine the success and problems with JTPA and Job Services Project.</p> | | |

Table 33
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives & Results
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OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 06/30/89

- 6.3b Job Service liaison staff have been trained to deal with ex-offenders in the community.
- 6.3c Recommendations from an independent study which evaluated services for inmates and their effects in the community have been noted.
- 6.3d The Task Force on Released Inmates continued meeting throughout 1989 to examine methods which increase the possibility of placing more ex-offenders into meaningful and gainful employment and/or job training.

Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

1. To effectively manage workload with a high level of public safety as caseloads return to a more manageable level.

OBJECTIVES

1.1 Emphasize priority supervision for releasees classified as highest risk or determined to need attention based on agent assessment.

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

1.1a Supervision strategies were modified to ensure each releasee is in contact with the parole agent at least once per month. Differential supervision standards were modified to address the change in policy. A special audit was conducted in August, 1989 to verify monthly contacts.

1.1b Case files continue to be reviewed by supervisors to ensure agents are complying with new Department standards.

1.2 Process warrants for releasees arrested for all felonies or for absconding supervision.

1.2 The number of IDOC warrants continued to increase as more agents were hired, with emphasis placed on issuing warrants for releasees who continually fail to report monthly.

1.3 Notify Prisoner Review Board of all other felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.

1.3 The number of releasee arrests reported to the Prisoner Review Board continued to increase.

1.4 Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies to exchange information regarding criminal activity of releasees, arrest processing, etc.

1.4 Supervisors and the superintendent meet regularly with local law enforcement officials and participate in law enforcement organizations.

1.5 Meet with medium risk releasees as much as possible.

1.5a Case files continue to be reviewed by supervisors to ensure agents are complying with Department standards.

1.5b Supervision strategies that each releasee is in contact with the parole agent once per month were verified by a special audit conducted in August, 1989.

Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

2.	To closely monitor sex offenders and other high priority public safety cases in the community to ensure proper treatment and safety to the public.	
1.6	Return releasees to prison for continually violating the Release Agreement (technical violation) before new crimes are committed in the community.	1.6a The percentage of releasees returned to prison for a technical violation increased from 49% of all releasees returned in fiscal year 1989 to over 60% so far in fiscal year 1990.
		1.6b The number of technical violators returned to prison increased from an average of 107 per month in fiscal year 1989 to 221 in fiscal year 1990.
		1.6c The percentage of releasees returned to prison for committing a felony while on supervision decreased from 51% of all returns of releasees in fiscal year 1989 to below 40% so far in fiscal year 1990. Eleven percent of all prison admissions in fiscal years 1989 and 1990 are for releasees who commit a new felony.
1.7	Require that agents submit recommendations for early discharge which meet standards outlined in Administrative Directives and which apply only to releasees who are making progress toward successful reintegration into the community.	1.7 Modified standards which direct agents to have monthly contacts with releasees had made it more difficult for agents to develop early discharge recommendations to the Prisoner Review Board.
2.1	Ensure the highest supervision casework strategies until satisfactory adjustment is determined by the superintendent.	2.1a All sex offenders and high priority releasees are supervised at a high medium or maximum level and overridden to the appropriate level, if necessary.
		2.1b Special monthly progress reports are provided to the superintendent for each high priority public safety, media-sensitive, or AIDS case.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 2.2 | Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive cases in the community. | <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.1c The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that funds be appropriated for centralizing and standardizing sex offender treatment programs. Programs would be implemented during incarceration and for out-patient treatment after release. They would undergo routine evaluations.</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.1d The Department has appointed staff to assist the Illinois Network for the Management of Abusive Sexuality. They have developed standards for sex offender treatment curricula and credentials for treatment providers.</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.2a A monthly list of sex offenders on supervision status is provided to superintendent and district supervisors.</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.2b The superintendent reviews the monthly progress reports submitted by agents for high priority cases.</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.2c Released sex offenders register with local law enforcement agencies after their second conviction.</div> <div style="margin-left: 20px;">2.3 Parole agents use the limited resources in the community to refer releasees for needed treatment.</div> |
| 2.3 | Assess needs and recommend appropriate social agency or service provider for treatment. | |

Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>		<u>RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89</u>
3.	To provide services to homeless releasees and those with substance abuse problems.	3.1	Ensure that releasees have a residence at release and maintain a stable residence during the supervision term.	3.1a When release plans are developed, agents ensure that inmates who would have no residence are placed in a community correctional center or halfway house.
				3.1b Supervisors review case notes to ensure that releasees receive immediate attention when in the process of locating a place to live.
		3.1c	The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that beds be made available in existing community correctional centers and that funds be made available to lease rooms in hotels, YMCS's, etc. until homeless releasees can find employment and a place to live.	
		3.2	Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	3.2a Inmates continue to complete paperwork for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.
				3.2b St. Leonard's House, a halfway house in Chicago with 25 beds available to releasees, has applied for a grant with the city of Chicago to renovate another building. The Department has committed to place releasees in the program if General Revenue Funds are made available to support the homeless releasees who would temporarily reside there.

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Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

3.3	Ensure that releasees with substance abuse problems are provided service to address the problem.	3.3a	The Department started an intensive parole supervision project in Springfield during December, 1989. If the pilot study demonstrates that increased supervision and periodic drug testing is effective, the program will be expanded into other parole districts.
		3.3b	Most releasees who have their substance abuse problems addressed while on supervision report fewer problems after completing supervision than they did at release.
4	To improve the efficiency of the Case Classification System.	4.1a	Problems regarding the direct input of classification data into the Offender Tracking System (OTS) have been resolved
		4.1b	Initial classification and reclassifications for all releasees are continually entered into the OTS data base.
		4.1c	Revisions in the supervision level standards reflect the posture of mandatory submittal of monthly reports. Proposed revisions in Administrative Directives have been developed and await approval.
		4.1d	Agents have been trained in classification procedures in OTS. Initial classification forms will be completed by parole staff during the placement investigation beginning in March, 1990
5	To maintain interagency	5.1	Inmates continue to complete paperwork

Table 34
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
Fiscal Year 1990

GOALS

cooperation between IDOC and other state-operated vendors and agencies.

OBJECTIVES

Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.

5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.

5.3 Develop liaison with other state agencies to assist agents address the many releasee needs which cannot be addressed by agents.

6. To increase the services provided as a result of agent liaison with contractual resources.

6.1 Require that employment vendors continue to submit contracts with funds allocated to assist releasees in job retention rather than job procurement.

6.2 Allocate Title XX DFI funds to those services which most impact problems posed by offenders to the community.

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

for Department of Public Aid assistance while incarcerated so that services are available at release.

5.2 Inmates (approximately 36%) continue to apply for assistance of JTPA and Job Service before release.

5.3 With the assistance of parole agents, releasees contact agencies which provide services in the areas of substance abuse, mental health, education, vocational education, welfare, financial assistance, family counseling, etc.

6.1 Fiscal year 1990 contracts continue to contain stipulations that employment vendors assist releasees in job retention as well as job placement.

6.2a Title XX funding has increased by 5% in fiscal year 1990 for each of the contracting agencies.

6.2b The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) reports that
 . the number of registrations with IDES by released inmates increased by 10% over last year;
 . the number of referrals to IDES increased by 13%;
 . placement transactions increased by 20%; and
 . job placements increased by 67% in

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

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Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Results
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OBJECTIVES

RESULTS AS OF 12/31/89

the last year.

6.2c The community supervision liaison maintains contact with all vendors to review problems with releasees, and amend contracts, if necessary.

6.3 Examine the success and problems with JTPA and Job Services Project.

6.3a Job Service liaison staff continue working out of parole district offices.

6.3b Community supervision staff provided two training sessions with Project 7B staff who work at adult institutions and parole offices, and their local office managers.

6.3c The Task Force on Released Inmates has recommended that, because of the difficulty in securing Title XX dollars and JTPA funding for released inmates, General Revenue Funds be appropriated to supplement existing revenue sources and guarantee the continuity of services.

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>		<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1. To effectively manage workload with a high level of public safety.	1.1	Emphasize differential supervision for all releasees using manageable supervision standards.	1.1a Review of case files by supervisors to assure all releasees are contacted monthly and differential supervision standards are applied.
			1.1b Internal and OPA audits completed and problem areas addressed.
	1.2	Process warrants for releasees arrested for all felonies or for absconding supervision.	1.2 Number of IDOC warrants issued.
	1.3	Notify Prisoner Review Board of all felony and misdemeanor arrests of releasees.	1.3 Number of releasee arrests reported to the Prisoner Review Board.
	1.4	Maintain contact with local law enforcement agencies.	1.4 Contacts by supervisors and superintendent.
	1.5	Meet with high risk releasees as much as possible.	1.5a Review of case files by supervisors.
1.6		Return releasees to prison for continually violating the Release Agreement before new crimes are committed in the community.	1.6a Increase in the percentage of technical violators to all violators returned to prison.
			1.6b Number of IDOC technical violation warrants issued for violations of the Release Agreement.
	1.6c	Decrease in the number of releasees returned to prison for committing a new crime in the community.	

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
1.7	Place apprehended low risk AWOL violators in a home detention halfway back program to develop an alternative for the temporary return to prison while awaiting Prisoner Review Board action.	<p>1.7a Number of AWOL violators diverted from prison to incarceration at home.</p> <p>1.7b Establishment of temporary holding beds at community centers or halfway houses for homeless violators.</p>
		1.7c Percent of participants who successfully complete the home detention phase of incarceration.
		1.7d Participation in all programs designated by the Prisoner Review Board while on home detention.
		1.7e Development of procedures describing the operation of the home detention program with the cooperation of the Apprehension Unit, Prisoner Review Board, community correctional centers, and parole staff.
1.8	Require that agents once again begin to submit recommendations for early discharge which apply only to releasees who are making progress toward successful reintegration into the community.	<p>1.8a Increase in the number of recommendations submitted and approved by the Prisoner Review Board.</p> <p>1.8b Number of releasees recommended for early discharge who had demonstrated attainment and retention of employment while in the community.</p>
		1.8c Number of inmates who successfully completed the Electronic Detention Program (who have demonstrated satisfactory behavior in the community before release to supervision) who are recommended to the Prisoner Review Board

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
2. To closely monitor sex offenders and other high priority public safety cases in the community to ensure proper treatment and safety to the public.	2.1 Ensure the highest supervision casework strategies until satisfactory adjustment is determined by the superintendent.	and approved for early discharge.
	2.2 Monitor sex offenders and other sensitive cases in the community.	2.1a Assure that all sex offenders and high priority releasees are at a high medium or maximum supervision level with monthly home contacts and overridden to the appropriate level, if necessary.
		2.1b Monthly reports provided to the superintendent for each high priority public safety, media-sensitive, or AIDS case.
		2.2a Monthly list of sex offenders on supervision status provided to superintendent and district supervisors.
		2.2b Monthly progress reports provided to the superintendent for each sex offender and other high priority cases.
		2.2c Released sex offenders register with local law enforcement agencies after their second conviction.
		2.2d Participation in program development for the Illinois Network for the Management of Abusive Sexuality.
		2.2e Implementation of recommendations by the Task Force on Released Inmates to appropriate funds to develop centralized, standardized sex offender treatment

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

3. To provide services to homeless releasees and those with substance abuse problems.	2.3 Assess needs and recommend appropriate social agency or service provider for treatment.	2.3a Initiate statewide program in which IDOC liaison recommends placements to the Department of Rehabilitative Services (DORS), Catholic Charities, etc.
		2.3b Use of community resources by agents to refer releasees for treatment.
	3.1 Ensure that releasees have a residence at release and maintain a stable residence during the supervision term.	3.1a Review of release plans and case notes to ensure that inmates to be released and those currently on supervision who have no residence are placed in a community correctional center or halfway house.
		3.1b Implementation of recommendations by the Task Force on Release inmates to obtain additional community beds for homeless releasees.
		3.1c Development of additional beds made available by St. Leonard's House in Chicago.
3.2 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	3.2 Percentage of inmates who complete paperwork before release.	3.2 Percentage of inmates who complete paperwork before release.
3.3 Ensure that releasees with substance abuse problems are provided service to address the problem.	3.3a Number of referrals to service providers.	3.3a Number of referrals to service providers.
	3.3b Lower number of releasees with a substance abuse problem at release	3.3b Lower number of releasees with a substance abuse problem at release

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
4. To improve the efficiency of the Case Classification System.	4.1 Conduct revalidation of the instruments developed in fiscal year 1985, making necessary adjustments for maximum predictability and assignment of larger caseloads.	from prison compared to the number with problems at discharge.
5. To maintain interagency cooperation between IDOC and other state-operated vendors and agencies.	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	3.3c Development of pilot for a second intensive supervision program for drug offenders to be operated in Cook County.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	3.3d Expansion of intensive parole supervision program to other counties.
	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	3.3e Develop contracts and obtain funds for a facility, to be operated by IDOC, which would provide drug treatment services in Cook County.
	4.1 Conduct revalidation of the instruments developed in fiscal year 1985, making necessary adjustments for maximum predictability and assignment of larger caseloads.	4.1a Enter updated classifications into OTS, including the initial forms at the time of the placement investigation.
	5.1 Continue liaison with Department of Public Aid regarding initiation of public assistance paperwork in the institution to reduce problems at release and the number of homeless at release.	4.1b Conduct a progress evaluation and revalidation, if necessary, and incorporate any changes into classification instruments and procedures.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	5.1 Percentage of inmates and releasees who utilize public assistance.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	5.2a Number of releasees participating in JTPA and Job Service.
	5.2 Continue liaison with JTPA and Illinois Job Service in obtaining and retaining employment in modern fields where needs are high.	5.2b Implementation of Task Force on Released inmates recommendations to appropriate funds to supplement existing

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
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GOALS

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

6.	To increase the services provided as a result of agent liaison with contractual resources.			revenue sources and guarantee continuity of services.
5.3	Develop liaison with other state agencies to assist agents address the many releasee needs which cannot be addressed by agents.	5.3	Releasee contacts with agencies which provide services in the areas of substance abuse, mental health, education, vocational education, welfare, financial assistance, family counseling, etc.	
6.1	Require that employment vendors continue to submit contracts with funds allocated to assist releasees in job retention rather than job procurement.	6.1	Fiscal year 1990 and 1991 contracts continue to contain stipulations that employment vendors assist releasees in job retention as well as job placement.	
6.2	Allocate Title XX DFI funds to those services which most impact problems posed by offenders to the community.	6.2a	Increase Title XX DFI funds to vendors.	
		6.2b	Retain contacts with all vendors to review problems with releasees, and amend contracts, if necessary.	
6.3	Examine the success and problems with JTPA and Job Services Project.	6.3a	Job Service liaison staff continue working out of parole district offices.	
		6.3b	Job Service liaison staff provided an overview of community supervision and trained to deal with ex-offenders in the community.	
		6.3c	Implementation of recommendations by the Task Force on Released inmates to appropriate additional funds.	

Table 35
Community Supervision
Goals, Objectives, & Performance Measures
Fiscal Year 1991

<u>GOALS</u>	<u>OBJECTIVES</u>	<u>PERFORMANCE MEASURES</u>
7. To provide training to all community supervision staff which ensures staff awareness of Divisional goals, objectives, expectations, and responsibilities.	7.1 Develop a training curriculum which addresses parole staff responsibilities.	7.1a Participation of all new agents in IDOC orientation coursework.
		7.1b Development of preservice training curriculum.
		7.1c Ongoing in-service curriculum relevant to agent responsibilities.
		7.1d Establishment of a training committee to develop fiscal year 1991 needs assessment and curriculum for all personnel.
		7.1e Utilize training offered by the National Institute of Corrections and other resources relevant to legal issues, gangs, and satanic cults.
7.2 Review and revise, if necessary, outdated Administrative Directives and Department Rules.		7.2 Reorganization of the policy review committee.

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Community Supervision

Table 36

Community Supervision Population Overview

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90 (Proj.)	FY 91 (Proj.)
Admissions							
From Institutions and Community Centers	7,249	7,625	8,057	9,328	9,303	11,065	13,477
From Another State	481	485	453	575	779	N/A	N/A
From Apprehension Unit	124	148	140	104	176	N/A	N/A
Other					76	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	7,854	8,258	8,650	10,007	10,334	11,065	13,477
Exits							
Final Discharge	1,850	1,907	3,297	5,017	5,746	6,110	6,390
Board-Ordered Discharge	1,842	743	521	449	368	N/A	N/A
Transfer to Another State	329	398	379	219	155	N/A	N/A
Charged with New Offense	1,094	1,002	975	1,367	1,344	1,770	2,044
Charged with Technical Violation	1,040	1,330	1,664	1,007	1,284	2,565	3,079
To Apprehension Unit	414	551	649	528	1,209	N/A	N/A
Death/Other	800	1,173	64	23	58	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	7,369	7,104	7,549	8,610	10,164	10,445	11,513
Population							
Average Number of Agents	114	122	107	46	72	114	114
Average Daily Population	8,916	9,731	10,836	11,997	12,737	12,958	14,396
Average Caseload	78	80	101	261	177	114	126
End of FY Population	9,173	10,327	11,229	12,561	12,731	13,351	15,315

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Community Supervision

Table 37
Community Supervision Profile

	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90 (12/31/89)
End of Fiscal Year Population	9,173	10,327	11,229	12,561	12,731	11,852
SEX						
Male	96%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Female	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
RACE						
Black	64%	62%	60%	59%	59%	57%
White	30%	32%	33%	34%	34%	35%
Hispanic	6%	7%	6%	7%	7%	7%
Other	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%
AGE						
17-20 yrs	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
21-25 yrs	33%	33%	31%	30%	29%	28%
26-30 yrs	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	25%
31-35 yrs	17%	17%	18%	17%	18%	19%
36-40 yrs	8%	9%	10%	11%	11%	11%
41 yrs & older	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%
OFFENSE CLASS						
Murder	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Class X	23%	22%	21%	20%	21%	21%
Class 1	11%	14%	15%	14%	14%	14%
Class 2	29%	30%	31%	34%	34%	32%
Class 3	19%	18%	17%	16%	15%	16%
Class 4	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	9%
Out of State	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
COMMITTING COUNTY						
Cook	63%	61%	60%	59%	60%	59%
Downstate	30%	32%	33%	35%	34%	35%
Out of State	7%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan
Section II
Community Supervision

Table 38
Program Services Data

<u>COMMUNITY SUPERVISION</u>	<u>FY89 ACTUAL</u>	<u>FY90 ESTIMATED</u>	<u>FY91 PROJECTED</u>
Expenditures & Appropriations (\$ thousands)	\$4,463.5	\$5,839.8	\$6,327.5
Average Number of Parole Agents	72	114	114
Releasees receiving Community Supervision Services	22,819	23,796	26,828
Average Monthly Population	12,737	12,958	14,395
Average Cases Per Agent	177	114	126
Performance Indicators:			
Cost/Average Monthly Population	\$350	\$451	\$440
*Cost/Number of Releasees	\$196	\$245	\$236

*This cost figure is calculated by taking the total expenditures for the fiscal year and dividing by the total number of recipients receiving community supervision services during the fiscal year.

HUMAN SERVICES PLAN
FISCAL YEARS 1989-1991

REVIEW
&
COMMENTS

Illinois Department of Corrections-Human Services Plan

Review and Comments

I. PUBLIC REVIEW AND COMMENTS

A. Procedures

Section 7(a) of P.A. 79-1035, stipulates that each agency "shall, after submission of the plan to the General Assembly give notice of availability of the Plan, make copies of the plan publicly available, for reasonable inspection and copying, and provide at least 30 days for submission of public comments."

The public review and comment requisites apply to both Part I and Part II of the Human Services Plan or to any amendments to the Human Services Plan. The review process may be combined with existing agency procedures for obtaining public input.

Public review and comment may range from public notice of a comment period to scheduling of formal hearings. Agencies should consider the following components in a proposed format for public input:

- * Public Notice of the availability of the plan document either through the media, mass mailings or some other public forum. This notice should be extended to organized groups, service providers, and the general citizenry.
- * Procedures for receiving comments from the public for at least 30 days. This may include receipt of comments through the mail, telephone, public meetings, or testimony presented at formal/informal hearings.
- * Considerations and use of public comment. A description should be provided of the method on the plans. Additionally, agencies should indicate how public comments will be used in assessing the proposed plans, e.g., modifications, amendments, addendums.

B. Actions

The Illinois Department of Corrections will distribute this plan within the Department and to other state agencies for extensive review and comments. This document will be made available to the public generally, and to many interested groups.

Review and Comments

II. PLAN AMENDMENTS

A. Procedure

Section 7(b) of the Welfare and Rehabilitation Services Act stipulates that agencies shall file changes in the Human Services Plan with the General Assembly "with respect to any change in the plan which is of a substantial or statewide nature and which will become effective before submission of the next annual plan."

Proposed amendments to Part I of the Human Services Plan should consider the following:

- * Changes as a result of substantive or appropriations legislation enacted by the General Assembly in the Spring Session.
- * Changes as a result of gubernatorial actions or recommendations.
- * Revisions in policies or priorities since the submission of Part I to the General Assembly.

The plan amendments should consist of a narrative statement which highlights the major changes, if any, since completion of Phase I which are of a substantial or statewide nature. If plan amendments indicate a reduction in resources, agencies should describe what measures are being taken to maintain proposed program levels, i.e., administrative reorganization, changes in method of service delivery.

B. Actions

Any actions taken by the Illinois Department of Corrections will be in compliance with Section 7(b) of the Act. Changes of any magnitude that would result in such an action would occur only from the Public Review Process or through feedback and new analysis generated from the monitoring of the plan.

Notes

Notes

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